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AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THERE IS NO DEATH.

BY SIR BULWER LYTTON.

There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death. The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the Summer shower
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flower.

The granite rocks disorganize,
And feed the hungry flocks they bear.
The forest trees drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death. The leaves may fall
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait, through Wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
And bears our best loved things away;
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our sweetest, fairest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Around the tree of life.

Where'er he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead!

SPELLING MANIA IN BOSTON

It is terrible, this mania! You are stopped upon the street and invited to spell pedler, or pedlar, or peddler, or some other word. Your wife wakes you up in the middle of the night to spell "sarcophagus;" your children hasten to the breakfast table to ask you to spell "corymb," and devote all their spare time to the dictionary; your oldest boy comes home late at night in a weeping mood and explains it thus: "I went to see Mary (his sweetheart) this evening; she met me at the door with, 'Spell erysipelas, Tom!' I spelt it with two 's's' and no 'y,' and she said, 'Sir, our engagement is at an end; I cannot love more a bad speller.' Her father, on being appealed to, says, 'Give Tom one more trial. Spell consanguineous, sir.' I spelled it with four 'n's' and two 'i's,' and he bade me leave the house and never hope to be his son-in-law." *Boston Traveler.*

A CARDINAL AN AMERICAN ANOMALY.

It cannot be denied that a Cardinal in New York will be in a very anomalous and uncomfortable position. There will be nobody with whom he can associate on equal terms. His rank is that of a Prince, and he must be addressed as "his Eminence!" His costume, which he must of necessity wear, will subject him to constant observation. Even in London, Cardinal Wiseman found himself unpleasantly conspicuous, although he was surrounded by princes and nobles. But Cardinal McCloskey will be wholly segregated from all social surroundings, and set apart in his splendid trappings. He will be a most picturesque personage when he goes out for an airing or to an evening party, clad in a complete suit of scarlet—even scarlet stockings, shoes, and hat—and the wheels of his carriage must correspond in color. The broad-brimmed red hat, with its immense tassels, which typifies the sacred office of Cardinal, is only worn on official occasions; and on ordinary purposes a red velvet hat, without any brim, is the usual covering on an Eminence. *N. Y. Independent.*

SPINNER ON WOMAN'S HONESTY.

General Spinner, in the course of a recent interview, said in answer to a question as to whether there has not been stealing in the Treasury, "Yes. Recently there has been money stolen in the National Bank Redemption Agency. When Graves, who is in charge, found out he had a thief with him, he carefully investigated, and laid traps to catch him. He came to me one day and said he had a clew. I said, 'Well, what is it?' He said that he suspected one or two women. I shook my head and said, 'You are wrong. A woman won't steal.' Now, I know they won't. They have not got the nerve. The reason why I prefer women as counters is because they won't steal. If they do steal, they won't take over one or two dollars, because, as I said before, they haven't the nerve. If a woman steals any larger amount you can make up your mind she has a 'pal' outside who is a man." *New York Graphic.*

PAT'S ADVANTAGE.

An Irishman went into a butcher's shop and asked:

"Have you any sheep heads, Mister?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

Pat, after a deal of higgling, bought one, and then wished to know how to make it ready. The shopman began to tell him, but Pat, not being blessed with a good memory, asked him to write it down on a piece of paper, and meantime laid the purchase he had made down at the shop door. A dog, seeing a good chance, seized the head and bolted down the street. Pat immediately gave chase, bawling at the top of his voice:

"Come back wid me sheep's head, ye robber, ye!"

But after a stiff run he had to give in dead beat, when he consoled himself with the remark:

"Niver moind, he hasn't got the resate how to make it ready!"

FEMALE RIGHTS.

Only the female spiders spin webs, says Professor Morse. They own all the real estate, and the males have to live a vagabond life, under stones and in other obscure hiding places. If they come about the house so often as to bore the ruling sex, they are mercilessly killed and eaten. The spider's skin is as unyielding as the shells of lobsters and crabs, and is shed from time to time in the same way, to accommodate the animal's growth. If you poke over the rubbish in a female spider's back yard, among her cast off corsets you will find the jackets of the males who have paid for their sociality with their lives—trophies of her barbarism as truly as scalps show the savage nature of the red man.

POETS IN A PUZZLE.

Cottle, in his "Life of Coleridge," relates the following amusing incident:—"I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness with difficulty; but, after many strenuous attempts, I could not remove the collar. In despair, I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise; but, after several unsuccessful efforts, he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more grooming skill than his predecessors; for, after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown (gout or dropsy?) since the collar was put on; for he said it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar. Just at this instant a servant girl came near, and, understanding the cause of our consternation, 'La, master,' said she, 'you don't go about the work in the right way. You should do like this;' when, turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not attained."

HIS HONOR GETS EVEN WITH ABNER.

"Abner Weeks, who are you, and why do you stand before me?" asked his honor of the next prisoner. "I'm a plumber, and I s'pose was drunk," was the reply. "Ah, it does me good to see you here!" continued the court. "Plumber, eh? One of those sort of men who agree to fix a water-pipe right off, and then get around to it a week from Saturday! I'll plump you before you get through. I've had you at my house, working three days to mend a pin hole in a water-pipe. I've had the bill come in and paid it, and jumped on my hat and solemnly vowed that I'd get even some day. I've had to carry water four blocks for the last four months, because the plumbers couldn't come and plumb, and now, Abner Weeks, I'll leave it to yourself if I ought not to send you up for three months." Abner pondered over the case, and finally said he thought thirty days was about the figure. "Well, I'll say thirty to you and put ninety on the commitment," continued his honor, "and you can argue it out with the officials up here." *Detroit Free Press.*

A NOBLE MAYOR.

Los Angeles is blessed in having a noble Mayor, one who says what he means, means what he says, and acts in accordance therewith.

Almost all the words in his recent veto against reducing the bonds of the saloonists should be most carefully pondered by temperance people and others.

A pretty plea was introduced for reducing saloonists' bonds in behalf of poor old men who cannot work. Better far let the State support them in alms houses than let them become decoy birds to lead their fellow men to destruction.

They cried "Revenue." The Mayor met the plea nobly, by saying the deficiency would be more than compensated in the saving made only in the salaries of policemen.

But one of his best positions was in choosing that the welfare and safety of the people are of far greater importance to the State than the protection of saloonists for their purposes of personal aggrandizement.

Mayor Beaudry of Los Angeles is right. He has acted and spoken nobly. We rejoice to class his name with those of other worthy mayors, who faithfully discharge their duties for the welfare of those communities that have called them to positions of responsibility and honor. These are the men who belong to earth's truest legions of honor. May their numbers be greatly multiplied. *California Rescue.*

REPRODUCTION OF BURNT RECORDS.

M. Rathelot, an officer of the Paris Law Courts, has succeeded, in an ingenious manner, in transcribing a number of the registers which were burnt during the commune. These registers had remained so long in the fire that each of them seemed to have become a homogeneous block, more like a slab of charcoal than anything else, and, when an attempt was made to detach a leaf, it fell away into powder. Many scientific men had examined these unpromising black blocks, when M. Rathelot hit upon the following method of operation: In the first place, he cut off the back of the book so as to leave nothing but a mass of leaves, which the fire had caused to adhere to each other. He then steeped the book in water, and afterward exposed it, all wet as it was, to the heat at the mouth of a calorifere. The water, as it evaporated, raised the leaves one by one, and they could be separated, but with extraordinary precautions. Each sheet was then deciphered, and the copy certified by a legal officer. In this way, the records of nearly 70,000 official acts have been saved. The appearance of the page was very curious; the writing appeared of a dull black, while the paper was of a lustrous black something like velvet decorations on a black satin ground, so that the entries were not difficult to read.

ECONOMIC AGENCIES.

There is no nation on the globe more ready than our own to discover and develop latent resources, yet, perhaps there are none more indifferent to the destruction of the elements, the waste of the seasons and the ravages of insects. The country produces abundantly despite these destructive agencies, and we have therefore treated them with indifference, but the time is rapidly approaching when the question of food for our accumulating millions will summon to active exercise all the economic forces at our command.

Dr. Packard, of the American *Naturalist*, declares that from noxious animals and fungus growths we, as a nation, lose $500,000,000 annually, while Dr. Walsh estimates that our yearly loss, from insects alone, is $300,000,000. In 1854, New York lost $15,000,000 from the ravages of the Hessian fly in the wheat, and in 1864, Illinois lost $7[illegible],000,000 by the chinch bug, and the present year we see several States and Territories almost ruined by grasshoppers, that, arising in the Rocky Mountains, have swept across that region.

These figures lead us to see that if he who makes two spires of grass grow where there was but one, is a benefactor, then he who causes but one bug to grow where there were two, is equally beneficent.

For all her poisons Nature has towed up somewhere her antidotes, and it is the work of modern science to discover and apply them.

A few years since, New York City was infested with caterpillars that covered all the trees in the parks and gardens, and clung to the clothes of the inhabitants. As a remedy for this great annoyance, the English Sparrow was imported, and twitters everywhere in New York and Brooklyn, but there are no caterpillars.

In Europe, Chalcis flies are fostered as a means of destroying the wheat midge.

Dr. Le Baron is at present transporting parasitic insects to Northern Illinois, and is thereby having considerable success in exterminating the vermin so destructive to the apple trees, and the attention and capital of the nation should at once be directed to an extension of the work along this line. If our State Agricultural Colleges are to realize the designs that led to their establishment, this subject cannot be overlooked. Every State should have, either as a member of the faculty in these colleges, or as a State official, its State Entomologist. There are at present but four States that have such appointments.

In Europe, where the annual supply of food has become so pressing a question, vast sums of money have been expended in founding professorships on this subject.

In this country we are doing much toward increasing supplies, but very little toward arresting destruction. Very successful schemes are being carried out to fill our lakes and rivers with an abundant supply of fish. For this purpose money is being liberally appropriated and the efforts of practical men enlisted; yet, while the orchards and fields of the country have been yearly ravaged by these enemies, little more than $1000 a year have been expended by the government for the investigation and cure of these destructive influences. The grasshoppers are not the only pest originating in the Rocky Mountains, but the little striped potato bug is also attributed to this region, and has steadily made its way across the country at the rate of fifty miles a year until the country at large has suffered from its incursions.

A writer upon this subject asserts that "man has destroyed the harmonies of Nature previously existing between plants and insects or other animals by the arts and appliances of civilization, and his next work is to restore these harmonies by a studied acquaintance with the habits of insects and their natural enemies."

We believe that it would be the best possible use that could be made of the amount of money necessary to sustain such an office in our new State, and all our adjacent States and Territories, and these professors in the different States, uniting their efforts and researches, much might be done to economize our productions, and thus, by improving the quantity of our food supplies, give impulse to all our industrial pursuits. Dr. Fitch is said to save to the State of New York $50,000 annually. Let other States imitate the example. *Central Register.*

HANGING BASKETS.

What looks better than pretty hanging baskets tastefully filled with plants? and yet, how seldom are they to be met with? Baskets of living plants may easily be had in perfection: select such kinds as will stand in rooms. As regards the baskets themselves, I like to see the wire work painted dark green. Some paint it with bright colors, which quite spoil the effect of the flowers, which should be gay enough, as regards colors, without any addition in the way of paint. Inside the wire-work put a thick layer of green moss, so as to prevent the soil from dropping through, over this put some broken crocks, fill up with whatever compost is best suited to the requirements of the plants with which the baskets are to be filled. For Summer decoration there are numberless plants that can be grown in baskets; but, for Winter blooming, nothing is better, or looks more showy, than Rollisson's Unique Geranium or Scarlet Tropaeolum, both of which will continue in flower all through the Winter, and droop down gracefully all round the basket. A basket, indeed, never looks well unless it is furnished with some drooping plant round the edge, as, for instance, with the variegated Ivy-leaved Pelargonium called L'Elegante; while, in the centre, should be a nicely-grown plant of Fuchsia Mrs. Marshall. Pretty baskets may also be made of silver variegated Geranium Lady Plymouth, and bright blue Lobelia, or blue Convolvulus, with Christine Geranium in the centre; in fact any flower that suits, and is put in with good taste, will look well. For large baskets, suited for lobbies, mixed foliage plants, such as variegated Sedums, Echeverias, Iresines, and Centaureas, have an effective appearance. A window box made of wood, and lined with zinc, suspended by four cords or wires, up which can be trained creepers, also makes a pretty room ornament. The great point, as regards keeping plants in baskets or boxes fresh and in good health, is to give them plenty of water during the growing season, but more sparingly in Winter, and to keep the leaves clean. If baskets are hung high there should be some means of lowering them, as it is troublesome getting up to them every morning with steps. If the baskets are small, the best way is to carry them away and water them outside, but in the case of large baskets this cannot be done, so a tea tray or something of the kind should be placed under them to catch the drip. *The London Garden.*

A SOMNAMBULISTIC PILOT.

The following is from Mark Twain's "Old Times on the Mississippi," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April:

There used to be an excellent pilot on the river, a Mr. X., who was a somnambulist. It was said that if his mind was troubled about a bad piece of river, he was pretty sure to get up and walk in his sleep and do strange things. He was once fellow-pilot for a trip or two with Geo. E——, on a great New Orleans passenger packet. During a considerable part of the first trip George was uneasy, but he got over it by and by, as X. seemed content to stay in his bed when asleep. Late one night the boat was approaching Helena, Arkansas; the water was low, and the crossing above the town in a very blind and tangled condition. Mr. X. had seen the crossing since E—— had, and, as the night was particularly drizzly, sullen, and dark, E—— was considering whether he had not better have X. called to assist in running the place, when the door opened and X. walked in. Now on very dark nights light is a deadly enemy to piloting; you are aware that if you stand in a lighted room, on such a night, you cannot see things in the street to any purpose; but if you put out the lights and stand in the gloom you can make out objects in the street pretty well. So, on very dark nights, pilots do not smoke; they allow no fire in the pilot house stove if there is a crack which can allow the least ray to escape; they order the furnaces to be curtained with huge tarpaulins and the sky lights to be closely blinded. Then no light whatever issues from the boat. The undefinable shape that now entered the pilot house had Mr. X.'s voice. This said,

"Let me take her, Mr. E——; I've seen this place since you have, and it is so crooked that I reckon I can run it myself easier than I could tell you how to do it."

"It is kind of you, and I swear *I* am willing. I haven't got another drop of perspiration left in me. I have been spinning around and around the wheel like a squirrel. It is so dark I can't tell which way she is swinging till she is coming around like a whirligig."

So E—— took a seat on the bench, panting and breathless. The black phantom assumed the wheel without saying anything, steadied the waltzing steamer with a turn or two, and then stood at ease, coaxing her a little to this side and then to that, as gently and sweetly as if the time had been noonday. When E—— observed this marvel of steering, he wished he had not confessed. He stared, and wondered, and finally said:

"Well, I thought I knew how to steer a steamboat, but that was another mistake of mine."

X. said nothing, but went serenely on with his work. He rang for the leads; he rang to slow down the steam; he worked the boat carefully and neatly into invisible marks, then stood at the centre of the wheel and peered blandly out into the blackness, fore and aft, to verify his position; as the leads shoaled more and more, he stopped the engines entirely, and the dead silence and suspense of "drifting" followed; when the shoalest water was struck, he cracked on the steam, carried her handsomely over, and then began to work her warily into the next system of shoal marks; the same patient, heedful use of leads and engines followed, the boat slipped through without touching bottom, and entered upon the third and last intricacy of the crossing; imperceptibly she moved through the gloom, crept by inches into her marks, drifted tediously till the shoalest water was cried, and then, under a tremendous head of steam, went swinging over the reef and away into deep water and safety!

E—— let his long pent breath pour out in a great, relieving sigh, and said:

"That's the sweetest piece of piloting that was ever done on the Mississippi River! I wouldn't believe it could be done, if I hadn't seen it."

There was no reply, and he added:

"Just hold her five minutes longer, partner, and let me run down and get a cup of coffee."

A minute later E—— was biting into a pie, down in the "texas," and comforting himself with coffee. Just then the night watchman happened in, and was about to happen out again, when he noticed E—— and exclaimed

"Who is at the wheel, sir?"

"X."

"Dart for the pilot-house, quicker than lightning!"

The next moment both men were flying up the pilot-house companion-way, three steps at a jump! Nobody there! The great steamer was whistling down the middle of the river at her own sweet will! The watchman shot out of the place again; E—— seized the wheel, set an engine back with power, and held his breath while the boat reluctantly swung away from a "towhead" which she was about to knock into the Gulf of Mexico!

By and by the watchman came back and said:

"Didn't that lunatic tell you he was asleep when he first came up here?"

"No."

"Well, he was. I found him walking along on top of the railings, just as unconcerned as another man would walk a pavement; and I put him to bed; now just this minute there he was again, away astern, going through that sort of tight-rope deviltry the same as before!"

"Well, I think I'll stay by next time he has one of those fits. But I hope he'll have them often. You just ought to have seen him take this boat through Helena Crossing. I never saw anything so gaudy before. And if he can do such gold-leaf, kid-glove, diamond-breastpin piloting when he is sound asleep, what *couldn't* he do if he was dead?"

FASHIONS AND GOSSIP.

Black shoes may be bronzed by a strong solution of analine red in alcohol.

The Danbury *News* says Ulster overcoats are not very pretty, but they will come handy when making up stock for the new kitchen carpet.

One Parisian milliner alone has 40,000 humming-birds consigned to her every season for ornamenting ladies' bonnets and dresses.

Many toilettes this season have only one skirt, but of such heavy material and so abundantly trimmed, that it is even more expensive than a double skirt.

Sensibly shaped shoes are at last in vogue. The newest give ease and a handsome shape to the foot and do not cramp it into unnatural size.

Says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*: "The reign of the chignon is over; its glory has departed; its name is Ichabod." Chignon was bad enough, but the change of name is enough to banish it.

Mrs. Hooper sends this interesting bit of news from Paris to the Philadelphia *Press*: "The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has recently made a marvelous purchase, in the shape of a bed room garniture of point d'Alencon lace, which was originally manufactured for Marie Antoinette. The approach of the revolution prevented the unfortunate Queen from becoming its possessor. It was afterward bought by Napoleon I. as a bridal present for Marie Louise, and was again sold after the Hundred Days. After many vicissitudes this regal piece of finery has at last found its way into royal hands once more. It comprises a set of curtains, a counterpane, and six pillow covers. The lace is as fine as the finest flounces ever worn by a royal bride, and the pattern represents baskets, wreaths, and clusters of roses and lilies in high relief on the delicate net which forms the back ground of that most splendid of all modern lace, the point d'Alencon. The price paid for this marvelous garniture was only 25,000 francs ($5,000). It has never been used, none of its possessors since the days of Marie Louise having ventured to display such a piece of royal extravagance, therefore it may be considered as a great bargain for its new purchaser. It was suggested that it might one day return to France in the possession of a new Empress, the Grand Duchess Marie being the lady to whose daughter it was recently reported that the Prince Imperial was betrothed. But the Grand Duchess unfortunately has no daughter, which is a slight impediment to the projected union."

SPRING HATS. Hats are decidedly larger than any that have been worn for many years, and chip is the material of which they are composed. They are as soft as any slouch hat, have high crowns, and wide brims capriciously rolled, turned, and indented, and in size they are like gentlemen's hats, very slightly modified. The chip of which these hats are composed is exceeding fine, and as soft and pliable as felt. White, it is predicted, will be the favorite, but nut brown, ecru, and black are also shown. These hats vary very much in shape, that is, in the width, and denting, and turning up of the brims. For young girls and misses, straw hats are shown in an improved sailor shape, the crown being round instead of flat, and the wide brim is turned upward all around. Ribbons, damasks, figured crapes, and many new materials are used for trimming. The favorite shades are blue, pink, nut brown, drabs of all shades, [illegible] navy blue, *paille* or straw color, and cream colors. The plain colors are enlivened by facings of bright colors. The novel trimming for these new hats is wide scarf ribbons of soft damask serge of a single color, with damask figures of the same color. These are as broad as sash ribbons, and as pliable as the plain [illegible] silks used for neckties; the brocaded damask designs upon them make them very rich looking. Flowers for trimming hats are mounted as large wreaths with trailing sprays behind, or else in one single compact cluster. Of the wreaths, many are alternating pink and tea roses to go around the hat, while pendent behind is a long bunch of dark red Agrippina roses, tied to show their long stems of flexible rubber. *[illegible] Lady's Book.*

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ulysses S. Grant, jr., is making a tour of Scotland.

The Prince of Wales will visit India in the Summer.

Evarts is to get a $20,000 fee in the Beecher case.

Ole Bull is sixty five years old, and he has a collection of twenty four fiddles.

Max Strakosch has lost $100,000 by his operatic speculations this year, and has permanently retired from the business.

The guardian of the tomb of Napoleon I., Pierre Hendier, died recently at the age of 70 years. He always felt honored at holding command over the ashes of the man who once commanded so many.

The late Arthur Helps lost his private fortune after his appointment as clerk of the Privy Council, and at once placed his resignation in the president's hands, saying that the post was one which ought not, for constitutional reasons, to be held by an impoverished man.

S. L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," is put down among the heavy tax payers of Hartford, Ct., paying taxes on $84,45[illegible]. Of course this does not represent his entire property, as there are many exemptions. Marshall Jewell figures in the same list with $102,130.

The oldest lawyer in the world lives in New York City, and his name is Elbert Herring. He was admitted to the bar in 1798, became judge of the marine court the year the first Napoleon became Emperor of France, and is now ninety eight years old.

"Uncle Tom," the good old slave from whom Mrs. Stowe drew her famous character, has lately appeared in Boston, where he has been soliciting donations to clear off the debt of $1,300 on his homestead, and thus securing it to his wife and grandchildren. He is living at Dawn, Canada West, and is too old to labor further. Of the amount needed, $700 have been subscribed.

The death of Mrs. Gerrit Smith has followed close upon that of her husband. She was born in Maryland, and connected with two of the influential families, the Fitzhughs and Carrolls. Her father became a resident of New York, however, more than 60 years ago, and was one of the proprietors of Rochester, where probably Mrs. Smith met her husband. She was a lady of the sweetest and noblest character, whom to know was to admire and love. Mrs. James G. Birney, wife of the Alabama slave holder who freed his slaves and then became the liberty party candidate for president, was her sister, and she had many relatives on both sides during the civil war. Like her husband, she was an earnest abolitionist, and a sincere and intimate friend of John Brown.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has resigned, and will quit the office he has so long and honorably filled on the 1st of July. He will be succeeded by Mr. John C. New, Cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis. Gen. Spinner was appointed Treasurer by Secretary Chase early in the war. Before accepting the office he told Chase that there were two things in the law that he did not like. "In the first place," he said, "the law requires that I shall give bonds. I will not ask any man to go my bail." "That will be easily remedied," replied Chase. "Hundreds will volunteer to go on your bond." Then the General objected that under the law nearly every position in his office was to be filled by the President. Gen. Spinner felt that, as he was under bond, and as none of his assistants were required to give bonds, he ought to have the privilege of choosing his own clerks and assistants, and Mr. Chase readily acquiesced. There was probably never a more faithful officer of the government than General Spinner. For the first five years that he held the office he was constantly at his post, working an average of seventeen hours a day. So close did he stay in his place that in those five years he did not once visit his home in New York State. His integrity has always been above suspicion.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

APRIL 24, 1875.

THE LOCAL PAPER. You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support and exact from it as able, high toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

Probably the most important of the many public duties that devolve upon the citizens of every community, is the election of their local officers. [illegible] Whenever the time comes to elect a President of the United States, or a Member of Congress, the people [illegible] with great unanimity [illegible] republican institutions [illegible] upon the exercise of the franchise [illegible] This is right, and we would by no means discourage it, but we must [illegible] the people of every community have a much greater interest in the [illegible] who shall be Mayor, Councilmen, Street Supervisor, or Scavenger, [illegible] President of the United States or Representative in Congress. [illegible]

[illegible]

A few [illegible] ago, a gentleman of rare intelligence called on us and, after making a number of inquiries relative to the prospects of the town, remarked that he regretted to hear that liquor was sold here in open violation of law, and that we had merited the many flattering remarks that he had frequently heard respecting the morals of our town. Our answer was: "A large majority of the citizens of Colorado Springs are in favor of Prohibition, and they have expressed themselves in no uncertain voice, several times. Their views and wishes, however, have not hitherto been carried out, owing to the failure of the officers of the town to perform their duty. At a recent election, however, they selected men who, we firmly believe, will carry out their promises to enforce the laws. [illegible] here one month, and if the sale of intoxicating and malt liquors is not suppressed, [illegible] justly condemn us."

We are pleased to note a very great improvement in the appearance of the streets of the town by the removal of the many piles of litter that accumulated during the Winter. Mr. Hughes, the new Street Supervisor, has begun his work with energy and in a manner which indicates that he understands his duties. The Scavenger, Mr. Johnson, has not been able to do much in his line, owing to the delay in getting his horse, harness, and cart. He has, however, removed quite a number of the carcasses of animals from various portions of the town, and promises within a fortnight to make considerable progress in the line of his duty.

Now let all of our citizens contribute to the healthfulness and attractiveness of the town, by cleaning up about their houses and back yards. Don't let straw and paper accumulate, and above all see that every pile of stable manure is removed at once. At this season of the year manure is in demand and many of our farmers and gardeners would be glad to haul it away without charge. Thorough attention to cleanliness will do more to build up the town and increase the value of property than, perhaps, anything else that can be cheaply done.

Although the severity of the past Winter resulted in the destruction of many fruit trees in Colorado, it has given us an opportunity to learn what kind of trees are suited to our climate. Among those best qualified by experience and intelligent observation and inquiry to give information upon this subject is J. C. Woodbury, esq., of the southern part of this county. This gentleman has sixty-six varieties of apples in his orchard, or rather had last Autumn, for out of all, only twenty one varieties passed successfully through the Winter. A few of the latter were slightly injured, but not sufficiently so as to cause distrust in their hardiness. Of his Summer apple trees four kinds stood the Winter admirably. These were the Early Harvest, which Mr. Woodbury strongly recommends as being entirely adapted to this climate; the Duchess of Oldenburg, almost if not quite as hardy as the former; the Red Astrakan and the Benone. Of Fall apple trees, the following proved able to weather the Winter: The Fall Wine Sap, Fulton Strawberry, Autumn Strawberry, Trenton Early, Snow, Autumn Swear, and the Yellow Ingestrie. The tips of the branches of some of these varieties were winter killed, but all of them will go through any ordinary Winter without injury. Of Winter apples, the following did well: Little Romanite, Jonathan, Fulton, Vigner, Ben Davis, English Golden Russet, Vandiver, Wine Sap, and Perry Russet. The Ben Davis is recommended highly as apparently as hardy and as well adapted to the climate as the cottonwood. The Wine Sap and English Golden Russet are both highly spoken of. Mr. Woodbury says that experience has taught him to prune his trees only in the Spring, just as they are about budding. Fall pruning nearly always proves destructive. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere in the Fall and Winter, the wood, where the incision is made, dries in to the heart. Of course it afterwards decays, which blights or destroys the tree. Mr. Woodbury has five varieties of Siberian Crabs, which all wintered well, and are thrifty and beautiful trees. Currants and gooseberries are doing well, but raspberries and blackberries were killed to the ground. Mr. Woodbury is not in the least discouraged by his last Winter's experience, but on the contrary is so well satisfied that he will eventually succeed in having a fine orchard that he proposes planting next season at least a thousand additional trees. [illegible] his recent experience convinces him are suited to Colorado. He gets his trees from Illinois when they are two years old, and has them shipped here as freight. They cost him in this way, delivered here, only eight or ten cents apiece. Trees one year old won't answer well and cost very much less. We hope that the pluck, enterprise, and public spirit of Mr. Woodbury will be rewarded by complete success in his laudable undertaking.

The session of the District Court here, and the consequent presence of persons attending it, together with the near approach of the season which shall bring to us many strangers in pursuit of health and pleasure, suggest the question of the social life of our people. What is it, and what does it signify? Is the [illegible] of it such as to do honor to ourselves and to attract those visitors to our town? Are they glad to come and sorry to go? Is there anything unpleasant to them by anything on our part? These questions touch our duty as well as our interest.

That spirit of hospitality of which the West makes constant boast, should most certainly utter itself in some tangible and sensible shape. We must have the fact of it as well as the manner. It is time that this matter receives some real attention. It is an important matter — much more important than the face of it shows, perhaps. The town externally is attractive enough. Everybody who visits it readily concedes that. It is beautiful for situation, well planned, and has many features which indicate the good taste and unusual intelligence of our people. Much more and something different from this, however, is needed to assure its success and predicate a future worth the having. More beauty of location never yet made a town; it cannot make one anything more than a wayside resting-place or a summer resort. Colorado Springs must needs be this. But to make it even this, some large, practical illustrations of the [illegible] public interest and spirit are required—the fact of that interior beauty the fascinating effect of the art social—without which no exterior, however elegant or commanding, is of much account.

It must be confessed that our social life has scarce begun to make. We have something that looks like it, doubtless, but it is little more than the form and complexion of the real thing. The Western manner, as distinguished from the Eastern, is quick, free, and cordial. It gets color from the breadth and slope of natural features. It is perceptible everywhere and in everybody. To catch it, only a short residence in the West is needed to confer it. Unfortunately, it too often comes to stand in the stead of the matter of the thing which is lost sight of. If this is the fact concerning ourselves, as indeed it is to a great extent, there is some apology for it. It is found in the peculiarity of the elements which compose the town. It is still very young. Very many of our people have come here to regain lost health. Their first duty is a personal one; their personal condition fixes their thought and attention, they are absorbed by themselves. Not a few are in pursuit of pleasure; they are men and women of leisure—sight seers; they expect to be entertained, and they should be made welcome. Others are attracted by the opportunities offered by a new country for the making of money and the easy achievement of a competency. The material basis of the town has necessarily been our chief concern. Nor must it be; nor is it likely to be, forgotten. As an infant must acquire a decent body before the soul within it can be fairly seen and looked after, so the first regard of a town is to its physical existence. Given that, however, its social interior becomes a matter of serious consideration. Have we not reached the point where it should receive the consideration which it demands? The question is one for families and individuals to think of. They must provide for its practical solution, and every one of us should hold himself responsible for the proper and actual settlement of it.

A Boston editor claims that the masses of the people are gradually being cured of their scruples about hanging murderers, and gives it as his opinion that the gallows has not been as popular during the last quarter of a century as it is to-day. A few years ago the legislatures of those States supposed to contain the most intelligent population were absolutely deluged with petitions praying for the abrogation of the death penalty; but we hear nothing of this now. On the contrary, there seems to be a powerful reaction of the public sentiment touching this important question, and the gibbet is evidently growing in popular favor. Our Boston cotemporary, in seeking for the cause of this apparent change in public sentiment, finds it in the demoralizing influences of the late war. The wholesale slaughter of men in battle has tended to blunt the moral sentiments of the community and lower the general estimate of the sacredness of human life. Having been accustomed to read of several thousands killed in a single battle, people have come to look upon the hanging of only one man, and he a murderer, as of but little importance.

There is doubtless a good deal of truth in this view of the case, although it does not cover the whole ground. We believe that one of the prime causes of this apparent change in public sentiment touching the death penalty, is the feeling of insecurity on the part of the people while the murderer is permitted to live. Imprisonment for life, solitary or otherwise, is the only substitute offered for the death penalty. It is probable that nine-tenths of the most intelligent and humane of our people would prefer perpetual imprisonment as the only penalty for the crime of murder if they could be satisfied that the imprisonment would actually be *perpetual.* The clamor for the death of a murderer on the part of the people is not so much a desire for revenge, as it is a desire to know that they are henceforth secure from his depredations.

There has, practically, never been any such thing in this country as imprisonment for life, and, indeed, there never will be so long as the Chief Executive of a State is permitted the almost unrestricted use of the pardoning power,—a power that in numerous instances has been used so recklessly that the people are coming to feel that the only safe method of dealing with the murderer is to hang him by the neck until he is dead, and thus put it out of the power of an unprincipled official to take him from the prison cell and turn him loose upon the community.

For ourselves, we are opposed to the death penalty on principle, believing that it savors too strongly of the old Jewish idea of an eye for an eye and life for life. But we do not feel disposed to enter the lists as an active opponent of capital punishment, until some means are adopted to place the murderer beyond the reach of the pardoning power, making his imprisonment in fact, as well as in name, for life.

MECHANICS OF INDIA.

Communicated.

We are apt to despise people who are not as ingenious or as intelligent as ourselves, just as we are prone to look coldly upon the man who is, in the world's sense of the word, poor, for getting entirely the battles he may have fought, and neglecting to picture to ourselves what our own circumstances might have been if all things had conspired to tax our energy and manhood as they may have, for aught we know to the contrary, in the case of the poor man.

Walking up and down these busy streets, and watching the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, and the wagon maker plying their avocations, aided by all the contrivances to lighten their labor that an ingenious people can invent, I cannot help wondering what they would do, and how we all would live, if they were obliged to carry on their labors with the wood and tools that are used in the East.

I have seen amusing pictures in some papers of the supposed shop of the Carpenter Joseph, in Nazareth, and though the artist did not sketch a tool chest with all the modern improvements, the saw and plane upon the wall, and the hammer upon the bench, and the bench itself, are all strangely like articles of American manufacture, and one instinctively looked close to perceive there might not be the trade mark of "Jones Bros., Chicago," on the blade or handle.

The probabilities are, that Joseph had no shop and that all the tools he owned could be tied up in a large pocket handkerchief [illegible] day. Judging from the customs in Egypt and along the Red Sea, if our Blessed Saviour assisted him at his work, it was by carrying these tools in a bag on his shoulder, as they went from place to place, and, sitting down on the ground, "pulling the rope" to drive the primitive auger held by Joseph.

The Hindu carpenter's tools are copied from the Arab Mohammedan's, and are few and simple, consisting of a plane, of rude pattern but exceedingly well tempered metal, a chisel, a saw which is never "set," a curious shaped hammer, and three or four square bits for boring holes. A piece of wood, smaller at one end than the other, is used for a mallet, and a round piece, about eighteen inches long, answers the double purpose of brace and auger. To sharpen his plane and chisel he sprinkles very fine sand on a piece of board, having no grind stone or oil stone. Originally, the work of a carpenter was only to make a thick rude door for a house, or a still ruder door or window frame, and fasten together the plates which are laid upon top of the mud wall of the house, to which are tied the rafters and bamboo of which the roof is made. Since the invasion of the Mohammedans, however, they have made considerable advance in their art, and, though they have no inventive genius, if a pattern or model is given them they will, from their native rose wood, make a chair, table, bureau, book case, or a bed, charging for their labor at the rate of eight annas (25 cents) for a day's work of eight hours. They have, as already intimated, neither shop nor work bench, and if their services are required, they come to the house and work on the veranda or in some out building on the premises. Their measure is the cubit, *i. e.* from the elbow to the end of the fingers, but if you desire exactness, he takes a stick or a string, and breaks or ties knots for length, breadth, and thickness. The lumber is sawed by the old-time whip saw, and, as the saw is not "set," it will be readily seen that considerable force is necessary to run the saw through the dense, hard wood. If the board is not of uniform breadth or thickness, it is trimmed with the chisel and mallet.

Placing the board on the ground, he grasps it with his toes and planes away at it until he has it smooth. Tenons and mortises are made with the chisel. If his work is small he sits cross legged on the ground, if too large to be reached in that way, he squats by the side of it, shifting his position without rising to his feet. If he were making half a dozen doors, frames, and shutters, each one must be matched, as no two would probably be of exactly the same size and shape. The house I lived in is nearly a foot wider at one end than the other, and no two window shutters would fit the same frame.

The blacksmith is almost always a Mussulman; either a native convert or a descendant of the northern conquerors. They are not, therefore, observers of caste, and will shoe horses, which a caste Hindu would rather die than touch. Their principal work is to shoe bullocks and make carts, though they occasionally get small jobs from the East Indians and English residents, in shoeing horses, setting tires, and repairing carriages. The cart-makers and blacksmiths live together, whole streets being occupied by them. The worker in iron can also do the wood-work and the worker in wood can at any time, in most things, take the place of the smith.

Their fuel is charcoal, made by charcoal burners in the jungles. They have no forges, but simply put up a little bank of mud through which they pass the nozzle of the bellows. This latter contrivance is a whole hog-skin or goat skin, tanned. A bamboo is tied in the nose for a nozzle, and an opening at the opposite extremity, through which the body of the animal was taken, serves for a valve. A bit of bamboo is tied to the edges, and a boy seizes them with thumb and finger and raises the wind by alternately opening and shutting. All the work except welding tires is done sitting down on the ground. Some of the more fortunate have a large piece of iron for an anvil, but ordinarily a large stone is used, which is cheap and easily replaced when worn out. Leather aprons are unknown, but as they are not burdened with clothing and fire will not stick to the skin very closely, burns are neither frequent nor severe.

The whole family lives in the shop, the children roll about in the sand, and, as there is no social prejudice against a lady's following the vocation of her husband, the wife has a perfect right to wield the sledge hammer when not engaged in other duties. Who among us, however hard his or her lot, would wish to change places with the Hindu or Mussulman working man or woman?

I. K. ?

An examination has been held at the High School the last few days.

There is some talk of a Spelling School among our African citizens. Won't there be fun!

Miss F. E. Hawes, corner of Kiowa and Tejon Streets, will open her school for children next Monday.

Miss Alice Stewart, while out riding the other evening, was thrown from her horse, and narrowly escaped serious injury.

There has been, during the last week, considerable emigration to the San Juan Country. Over twenty persons left on Tuesday last.

A run-away took place on Corona Street yesterday, by which a boy was thrown from a wagon. He was more scared than hurt.

Thursday's train brought down from the north three cars well filled with passengers, thirty-five of whom were ticketed to Colorado Springs.

The White House, at Manitou, has been removed from up the cañon to a lot on Manitou Avenue, and will, in a short time, be ready for guests.

Farmers in this vicinity have suspended operations for the present, preferring to let the season pass without raising a crop to raising food for grasshoppers.

We received the names of a number of persons in different parts of the county last week, which we are sorry we cannot place upon our subscription books, on account of not being accompanied by the money.

Some boys on Sunday night last mischievously unloaded some lumber from several wagons at the new school house. Night-Watchman Townsend caught them, but, on account of their age, let them free after giving them a good fright.

If all persons who have wooden sidewalks in front of their premises would drive down the nails and spikes therein, so that ladies can walk our streets without danger of tearing their dresses, they would confer a great favor upon some hundreds of the representatives of "the force aid cave of human kind."

Forty-eight buildings are now being erected in town at a cost of about sixty-five thousand dollars, not including value of ground. Upon these, buildings at least one hundred and twenty-five mechanics are employed, their wages amounting to about three thousand dollars per week. How many towns in the Territory can equal this showing?

We are requested by Maj. McAlister, President of the Board of Town Trustees, to state that all persons cognizant of violations of any of the ordinances of the town will confer a favor by promptly reporting such violations to him. Persons who know of accumulations of filth, or of the existence of carcasses in any locality, will please leave word with Maj. McAlister, or address the Scavenger, Mr. J. J. Johnson, P. O. Box number 197.

The "Globe Billiard Hall" positively closed its doors on Wednesday last, and no liquor of any description can be purchased on the premises. Mr. J. B. Newman, one of the proprietors, will probably remain in town and enter some other line of business, and hereafter the Globe Billiard Hall will be a thing of the past. Mr. A. D. Craigue will, on the first of May, move his grocery stock into the building, which is certainly admirably adapted to that business.

Parties engaged in building should be careful about excavating too near the foundation of standing buildings. About two weeks ago one end of Mr. Bower's store-room fell, in consequence of being undermined by workmen who were digging a cellar for an addition, and one day last week the north end of the brick office just above Mr. Wanless' Clothing House tumbled into the cellar dug for a new building. Unless precaution is used in this matter we fear we shall soon be obliged to chronicle some injury to life or limb.

We learn that the unpleasantness that has for some time existed between the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, the National Land and Improvement Company and the people of Castle Rock, Douglas County, has been replaced by the very kindest feeling among the parties. The *entente cordiale* was fully restored during the past week, and the Railway Company will put in a switch at Castle Rock at an early day. We congratulate all parties. As the immortal poet has said—

"Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

At the concert given by Mr. Chandler's singing-class at Unity Chapel, last Tuesday evening, there were but about fifty persons present, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather. The entertainment was worthy of a much larger audience. The class-singing, under the guidance of Mr. Chandler's baton, was in excellent time and more than the usual degree of correct expression. In the second part of the evening's exercises, Misses Carrie and Ida Newman and Misses Hattie and Anna Stiles gave a couple of duets that fully justified the favor with which these young ladies are regarded by the lovers of good singing in Colorado Springs. Mrs. Barnes sang "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" very sweetly, every word being pronounced as distinctly as in speaking—an accomplishment possessed by very few singers. Mr. Macomber's songs, as usual, were highly enjoyed and vociferously applauded. Owing to the illness of Prof. Chandler's wife, the concert was not repeated last night, as was intended.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Mr. A. H. Barrett has moved his Real Estate Office to a room over the City Drug Store.

Mr. James M. Hunter has received, during the past few days, a quantity of new goods.

Dr. Palmer has removed his office to the Brick Block on Tejon Street, up stairs, opposite the post-office.

The Eureka House on Cascade Avenue has been leased by Mr. M. Keller.

Mr. Samuel Arnold, who arrived here about six weeks ago, from Missouri, has leased the Central Hotel.

Messrs. Nat. Wilson & Co. have just erected a handsome sign at their Livery Stable.

The soda fountain of Messrs. Burnham & Donavan is now in running order, and by the investment of a dime a cool, refreshing drink may be obtained.

C. A. Evens and Charles J. True have formed a partnership in the ice business. They will have control of the ice in the ice-houses on the Divide and in Colorado Springs.

Messrs. J. H. Bartlett & Co., the Huerfano-Street Furniture Dealers, have re-arranged the interior of their store and made considerable improvement in its appearance by so doing.

Dr. John Emmerins, an old settler in the Territory, has established an office at Manitou in connection with which he has a health-lift, one of the best gymnastic exercises that can be indulged in.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. R. C. Huesley, formerly of this town but now of Baker's Park. We commend Mr. Huesley to the citizens of Silverton as one of the best business men in Colorado, and as one whom they will find honorable in his dealings.

Mr. Rogers, who is engaged in the freighting business between Colorado Springs and Manitou, is now making two trips a day. He has just received a handsome spring transfer wagon, and is expecting another in a few days, from the East. His head-quarters are at Wilson & Wood's Hardware Store.

While on a recent trip to Denver we were shown through the great one-price Dry Goods and Carpet House of Daniels, Fisher & Co., of that city, and, while we are not easily astonished by "big things" in Colorado, we were truly surprised at the magnitude of the stock and business of this firm, and it gives us pleasure to see that Colorado can sustain and make highly profitable so large a business as is done by this house. They occupy four floors, each 125 feet in depth, and literally jammed with goods. The volume of their business runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the area of their trade extends into New Mexico on the south and Wyoming on the north, and their goods go to every town and city in the Territory. In another column will be found their advertisement.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The road merchant, Mr. Wm. Lennox, is visiting his friends in Iowa.

Mr. A. C. Rube, of New York City, called upon us on Thursday last.

James Garlise, one of the pioneers of Colorado Springs, but now a resident of Pueblo, was in town on Wednesday last.

Avery Phillips, of Big Sandy, one of the largest sheep-owners in the county, has been in town during the last week.

Mr. L. C. Lana came down from the Lake on Saturday last. He reports the snow all off the trail and little trouble to make the ascent of Pike's Peak.

Mr. Joseph Humphrey and Mr. Geo. Summers have been spending a couple of days of the last week in Denver.

Col. W. H. Holt has been in Denver for several days. We understand it is the Colonel's intention to purchase a herd of cattle for his ranch on Horse Creek during his sojourn at the metropolis.

S. H. Gutshall has just returned from a visit, of several months' duration, to his relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Rogers & Brown, Undertakers, Denver, has been spending several days in town.

Gov. John L. Routt will probably attend the Republican Convention at this place next week.

Peter Becker and J. S. Reef returned on Thursday last from San Juan, where they have some valuable mining property.

J. C. Woodbury, County Commissioner of this county, had a run-away at Fountain on Thursday last, on his return from Colorado Springs. A few scratches was all the injury sustained.

R. C. Huesley, Joseph Leibee, and J. E. Holmes, left for Baker's Park on Wednesday morning.

J. S. Roberts, late telegraph operator in the office of the President of the D. & R. G. Railway, has accepted the position of operator and book-keeper at the Manitou House.

The following is the list of guests who have been stopping at the Manitou House, since its opening on Saturday last:—Mrs. V. V. Addison, Manitou; A. C. Rube, Geo. A. Hoyt, New York, W. H. Meyer, St. Louis; A. W. Green, R. A. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. A. Pryor, E. Ely, Chicago; J. R. Gregg, and wife, Philadelphia; S. P. Orvis, Pittsburgh; Mr. Bowers, London; Mrs. C. W. Ruggles, Mrs. Reddington, Kansas; Gen. Longstreet, New Orleans; D. Valentine and family, Illinois; J. H. Peabody, F. E. Peabody, Boston; J. C. Hewes, Fish Creek.

Many of our people have commenced gardening.

IN AND OUT OF COURT.

No smoking allowed in the Court-room, but you can chew as much as you please, and spit wherever most convenient.

This is the fourth term of the District Court held in Colorado Springs.

The Colorado Springs Hotel is reaping an abundant harvest. Forty-six arrivals in one day very nearly filled it up with guests.

The Grand Jury Room is in Hamilton's Block, on Huerfano Street.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon, of Colorado City, is Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The cost to the county, for the present term of Court, will probably be about $6,000.

The docket of the District Court shows seventy-five cases, of which thirteen are criminal. The latter do not include any of the cases reported by this Grand Jury.

Thirty-six attorneys are engaged upon the work of the present Court. Nineteen out of the thirty-six reside out of El Paso County.

During the present week the town has been filled with strangers, many of whom have never before seen the place.

The register of the Colorado Springs Hotel has the names of the following guests: Judge Hallett, G. Q. Richmond, Col. W. S. Stone, Pueblo; G. G. Simms, Judge Hake, J. Q. Charles, Judge G. W. Miller, Denver; J. M. Fetter, W. R. Gorsline, Central; E. Hollingsworth, J. Spicer, Georgetown; R. Jackson, Lafayette, Ind.

Judging from the number of witnesses in town, the Grand Jury must have considerable work before it.

When you see the sheriff or his deputies, "dodge around the corner," for he wants to whisper in your ear that his honor wants you at the City Hall.

The presence of scores of lawyers on our streets during the past week has several times reminded us of what Satan observed during one of his visits to the surface of *terra firma*.

"He saw a lawyer killing a viper
On a dung hill beside his stable,
And the devil laughed loud, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel."

Nine prisoners are in the jail awaiting the action of the District Court.

Judge Conklin, an old resident of Colorado, and at one time Probate Judge of Greenwood County, was arrested on Thursday morning last, upon suspicion of stealing one hundred and forty-four dollars from a man who ate yesterday an interest in the butcher business. The preliminary examination before Justice Lyon, on Thursday last, made it pretty clear that Conklin was guilty, and he now lays in jail awaiting trial before the District Court.

The following attorneys from abroad are in attendance at Court:—Judge G. W. Miller, A. C. Phelps, Judge G. G. Simms, Judge Orris Blake, Denver; G. Q. Richmond, M. J. Gerry, Col. W. S. Stone, Judge J. W. Henry, Pueblo; Thomas Macon, Cañon City; J. M. Fetter and Judge W. R. Gorsline, Central City.

An evening session of the District Court was held last night.

One of the interesting features of Court yesterday was a case about a pair of spurs.

Our people are coming to look upon the face of Judge John W. Henry as that of an old friend. He has been District Attorney now for three years. Our citizens here, without regard to party, supported him for re-election last fall.

John Chinaman attended Court yesterday and we interviewed him on the comparison of this Court with the courts of China. He smiled a smile that was replete with meaning.

The following compose the Petit Jury for the present term of Court:—J. Payton, J. B. Carter, Wm. Baird, Daniel Davidson, A. S. Love, Nathaniel Colby, Stephen Holden, A. H. Barrett, Darius Moody, J. S. Randall, Austin Hutchinson, George A. Welty, S. B. Wright, Samuel Fleming Neff, J. Walker, J. G. Moore, Wm. Sweetland, C. B. Cozzens, W. Z. Darr, P. Doe, Wm. Bamback.

Two of the members of the El Paso County Bank, Mr. C. H. White and Mr. A. J. Goodrich, are on the Grand Jury.

The Court-room has been well attended, seats frequently being at a premium.

The ceiling of the City Hall is too low for a display of good oratory.

We would be happy to see our country friends in our sanctum while they are unfortunate enough to be compelled to attend Court.

The District Court opened on Tuesday last, before Judge Hallett.

It is generally understood that the Grand Jury has made several presentments which will bring up some cases of considerable interest.

The well-known face of Hon. G. W. Miller is again seen among the attorneys in attendance at Court. Mr. Miller has attended nearly every term of Court held in this county since 186[illegible].

District-Clerk Geo. A. Bute, now a resident of Pueblo County, was one of the earliest settlers of this county—having located in Colorado City about 1858. Upon the organization of El Paso County he was made County Clerk, which office he filled for eight years.

Judge Hallett, now presiding over the District Court here, is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He was among the first settlers in Colorado, coming here in 1860. After devoting a few months to mining, he removed to Denver and engaged in the law with Hon. H. P. Bennett. He was appointed in 1866 to the office he now holds. Judge Hallett stands deservedly high as a just judge, able lawyer, and a gentleman of unquestioned integrity.

The Grand Jury reported no true bills against Hall and Wilder.

The following cases had been disposed of up to this morning at ten o'clock:

J. C. Culliser vs. Bailey; assumpsit. Judgment for defendant—$1, and costs.

A. H. Barrett vs. John E. Cutter; assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff—$1000 and costs.

C. P. Jacobs vs. John C. Pennington; assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff—$1 and costs.

The most casual observer might know that Court is now in session, as all the attorneys in town are dressed up in their best.

The case of [illegible] Steele, for the killing of Wm. Van Andert, on Little Fountain, October 13th, 1874, will probably come up for trial next week. Steele gave himself up to the authorities at Pueblo, and gave bonds for his appearance shortly after the killing.

The Dives-Pelican mining suit, of Georgetown, came up again for the fourth time in the District Court of this county. The Dives folks served notice on the Pelican people of an application for an injunction, which Judge Hallett denied on Wednesday. He modified the injunction heretofore issued against the Dives party, retaining a part and dissolving a part. He fined Elisha Hollingsworth, one of the defendants, $3.00 for contempt of court and disobedience of the order for injunction. He also found Matthew Sandals, another one of the defendants, guilty of contempt, but hasn't as yet inflicted any punishment. This leaves the Pelican party in undisturbed possession of the property they have been working, and the Pelican company and McMurdy party free to work about 15 feet. Messrs. [illegible] Fetter, and Judge Gorsline, of Central City, appeared for the Pelican party, and Judge Symes and O. S. Blake, of Denver, for the Dives folks.

THE CHURCHES.

We have been requested to publish the following letter:—

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 17, 1875.

MR. J. M. FORNEY, Treasurer of the African M. E. Church, Colorado Springs.

Dear Sir:—Being for some time desirous of doing something for the benefit of your society, I take this opportunity of herewith presenting the society with $20, trusting it will be of some benefit towards the prosperity of your Church.

Very truly,

S. C. FOOTE.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Mr. Webster will repeat his discourse on "What a man carries with him at death."

Services may be expected at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow, as usual. The pastor, Rev. J. G. Lowrie, will preach in the morning upon "Divine and Human Reasoning," and in the evening upon the "Evils resulting from a State of Skepticism."

The ladies of the Baptist Church met at the residence of Mrs. Taft, on Thursday, and organized a "Woman's Mission Circle" in the interest of Foreign Missions. Since these Circles were first organized in the Baptist denomination, six years ago, thousands of dollars have been raised by the Baptist women of America, and a large number of female missionaries have been sent to different fields of labor in the East.

There will be no service in the Congregational Church next Sunday evening.

The Presbyterian Church has been undergoing repairs during the last two weeks and now presents quite an improved appearance, the walls having been calcimined and the wood-work newly painted.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold one of their pleasant sociables at the church next Thursday evening. They extend a cordial invitation to all to attend and promise an interesting time to all who come. The ladies of this society know how to entertain their friends and always make it very pleasant to those who attend their different meetings.

Our young ladies and gentlemen friends who have no other engagement on Sunday morning, would do well to attend the Methodist Sunday School, as the Bible classes are now very attractive, under the management of Rev. Mr. Mu[illegible]ngton and Dr. Horn.

Rev. J. A. Rice, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has, on account of ill health, been compelled to give up his pastoral duties, and for some time will make his home in the mountains. Mr. Rice is an agreeable gentleman and a good Pastor, and by his leaving the church has lost an earnest worker.

The Rev. D. J. Cole, of the M. E. Church South, has been compelled to relinquish his labors for the present on account of ill health.

Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, jr., of Denver, preached to a large audience at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening. The sermon was exceedingly interesting and eloquent. Mr. Sturtevant is a great favorite with our people, who derive much pleasure from his visits here.

The County Treasurer assures us that the Delinquent Tax List will be ready for publication next week. Many persons will then have the pleasure (?) of seeing their names in print.

An old resident of Colorado informs us that, some seasons, a small fly deposits its eggs under the wings of grasshoppers. The eggs hatch out very small worms, which eat into the body of the grasshopper, and thus myriads of these destructive insects are killed.

An old citizen fears that the grasshoppers may be going to do much damage, and thinks it likely that they will not leave until the first of June. Oats, he says, may be sown to make a fine crop even after that time. Unless very numerous they are not apt to eat squashes, melons, tomatoes, or peas. Farmers would do well to plant Mexican corn, as they do not eat it nearly so much as they do American corn. It will make a fine crop if planted by the first of June. Seed corn of this variety can be had at Pueblo.

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BASE BALL.

The Base Ball season in our town has thoroughly opened. On Saturday last the second game of the season was played in Alamo Park, between the "Freshman," or more properly called the "College Boys," and the "Actives;" both clubs belonging to our town. The following is the score,

[illegible]

TOWN TRUSTEES.

A regular meeting of the Board of Town Trustees was held on Friday of last week, with a full Board present.

The following bills were read and allowed:

A. H. Barrett, Notary Business $5 00
W. ... Clerk of Election 5 00
F. H. Pree, " " 5 00
F. ... Copying Poll book 15 30
... Soda for Fire Co 4 10

The following bills were read and, on motion referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Stewart and Barnes:—

J. ... Juggens, Judge of Election $12 50
... Judge of Election 12 50
... Judge of Election 12 50
H. Weatherby, ... room for Election 12 00
H. Weat..., for providing meals for Judges of Election 10 00

Bills of ... B. Dolly, for iron-work on town cart, were laid on the table.

At this time, C. Sweet came before the Board, asking permission to erect a frame building ... feet, one story within the fire limits. Referred to a committee composed of ... White and N. ... Tedgman.

The petition of S. V. Sanders for permission to build a frame addition to his stable was referred to the same committee.

... Wanless then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Board will hereafter entertain no proposition looking to the erection of frame buildings of any kind within the fire limits of the town, but will strictly enforce the ordinance respecting fire limits.

On motion the resolution was adopted ... next meeting.

A communication from the ... and Ladder Company, requesting the enforcement of the Fire Ordinance, was read and, on motion, placed on file. ... Wanless reported several violations of the ordinance to the Board.

... the west room of the ... was accepted for fire purposes and ... at a rental of $4 ... per month.

Messrs. Barnes, True, and Stewart were requested to frame an ordinance respecting salary of Town Constable.

Messrs. White and Hodgman were appointed a committee on the regulation of business houses.

The salaries of members of the Board of Trustees was fixed at the same as last year.

The bonds of ... Clerk and Treasurer and ... for $5 ... each, were accepted.

On motion Messrs. True and White were appointed to draw up an amendment to the Fire Ordinance, for presentation at next meeting.

The Board then went into executive session, after which an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance concerning the common nuisance ...," was introduced and passed.

The Board then adjourned.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Trustees was held ... afternoon.

The bill of John ... for services as night watchman, $75, was allowed ... for repairs of pound, ...

The petition of A. ... Lincoln, asking permission to put in scales and ... at Monument bridge, was granted.

A ... Thomas ... for $30 was referred to committee.

... of C. Sweet for permission to ... frame building within the fire limits was granted, owing to the protest of ... property-holders.

The ... introduced by Mr. White at the last meeting, in regard to the erection of frame buildings inside the fire limits was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

There is an evil which we all deprecate, and at the same time seldom make any effort to correct, or if we take against it, as soon as the temptation arises we fall into the snare. We mean the habit of catching greedily at some report to the disadvantage or perhaps the positive injury of persons entirely unknown to us, or against whom we may have become prejudiced. These reports do not come in growth into the world, but begin by some one's adding to what he or she *could tell*, the second party ... enough to complete the ... and the third is to what seems necessary to make it explicit; and so it goes. Many a young man's prospects have been ruined or marred by just such little reports, having foundation in absolutely nothing more than a *Satanic* love of destruction. Many a business man's character, many a loving girl's reputation has received a blight from which they have never so fully recovered that in all their lives every ... or mistake is magnified into guilt by those despicable iconoclasts whose delight is the ruin of some one's reputation.

Last week we stated that a large assortment of choice plants had been received at the Experimental Garden Green-house, and only a few days after the grasshoppers made a raid upon that institution. We have the names of none of the insects on our subscription books, and infer that the little scamps must have procured a copy of the GAZETTE from Messrs. Tribe & Jefferay, at the post-office.

"B."

The Presbyterian Church was filled on Thursday evening last with a large audience, composed of children of five to venerable persons of seventy, all patiently waiting for the battle to commence.

About 8 o'clock, Judge G. W. Bane, the pedagogue of the evening, explained the rules by which the "B" would be governed, and County-Clerk Howbert and Dr. H. A. Anderson, acting as captains, soon filled their ranks with brave warriors. It looked as if the fight would be long and desperate as we saw the stern countenance of wrestlers of Webster in both armies.

On one side were "the Town-Crier," the secretary of the Fire Company, member of the Territorial Legislature, several grocery merchants, school teachers, college students, and fashionable representatives of society. Their opponents consisted of lawyers, doctors, professors, dry goods merchants, real estate brokers, bankers, clerks, fops, and champions of former battles.

The majority of words given out were of one syllable, and rather took the spellers by surprise when such words as "Si" and "Re" would thin out the ranks.

After an hour had been spent in spelling, the word "Nyst" was given out and they all took back seats; but as it was impossible to tell who was the champion, all who missed that word were reinstated, and again the fight commenced, but soon dwindled down to two combatants, who it was thought for a while would swallow Webster and Worcester. "Catechysism" finally gave one a seat, but was spelt correctly by Prof Gorney, who was declared the champion. Miss Maggie Smith was second best in the contest.

After the "B" refreshments were served, and social games of chit chat were indulged in until 11 o'clock, when the key was turned on the place where so many knights of orthography had been ...

The net proceeds realized for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Society of the Church were $28 70.

FROM OLD MAN'S RIDGE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

We have already heard of new and novel entertainments such as "left hand ... festivals," "orthographical competition, etc.," but the latest novelty in that line is a new way of getting up surprise parties, which originated in Monument. For the benefit of those who like to give pleasant surprise, we will tell you as near as we can, just how it is done.

A young man of a social turn of mind, residing in Monument (who is not so far as we can learn, a Good Templar), being in unusually good *spirits* a few evenings since, and feeling it a pleasure to do all in his power for society, proposed to give as many persons as possible the benefit of his entertaining company for a few hours at least. Accordingly he invited a goodly number of people to attend a surprise party, to be held at M——s. But unfortunately the aforementioned family heard of the intended party, and not appreciating the generosity of the young man, and wishing to do their share of surprising, quietly left the house just after tea, and went to a neighbor's some distance away. But in spite of such difficulties, the gentleman of good spirits was not to be baffled, and after engaging a team and the company of a gentleman friend, he started out in search of the offenders. Either the darkness of the night, or the unsteadiness of his nerves no doubt accounted for his losing his way and wandering over the country instead of keeping the road.

After riding over rough prairie and stones until 9 o'clock it is not strange that they were tired and cold, and seeing a house near by, stopped and asked the privilege of warming. But they were surprised to find on entering that they were calling on a family who had been invited to the party. When the lady of the house inquired "What about the surprise party?" the foremost gentleman solemnly informed her, that a few hours previous, he had been suddenly called to attend a man at the camp, who had been seriously injured by a falling tree, and he was afraid that the surprise party would not amount to much.

After being externally warmed they started for home, but being too tired to drive, one of them lay down in the wagon-bed to rest. The driver accidentally dropped one of the ribbons and tried to drive with only one, but the team not being used to that method of driving, took it for a signal to go around in a circle, which they proceeded to do. At about midnight, the tired team arrived at Monument with their precious freight, but in crossing the railroad one man was thrown out, and we think it must have been a special providence that seated him comfortably on the cold steel rails, where he remained for the rest of the ride.

The last we saw of the sociable young man he had recovered from his surprise but looked rather sad. He was no doubt thinking of the poor man who was injured by the falling tree!

"He digged a pit, he digged it deep,
He digged it for his brother;
But for his sin he did fall in,
The pit he digged for another."

Last Saturday evening quite a number of people met at the Monument school-house to attend what we should call a spelling school, but the gentleman in charge advertised it as an "orthographical tournament." However, we had just as pleasant and profitable a time as though we really had witnessed some military sport. The spelling was conducted after the new method of a forfeit of five cents being paid for every missspelled word. Prizes were awarded to the two best spellers, and a spelling-book given to the person who "spelled down" first. The first prize (a gentleman's gold pin) was awarded to Mr. Leird. Dr. Bacrty was fortunate enough to receive a few-yards for the second prize. There will be another "orthographical tournament" on next Saturday evening if the weather will permit.

CHIQUITA WAWA.

April 19, 1875.

Three lawyers and five physicians have offices in the Union Block.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers have been recorded since our last report:—

Mary R. Ludwig to George Couchman, warranty deed, April 6, part of lot 9, block 94, consideration $400.

John G. Doan to James S. Treadwell, warranty deed, April 12, lot 1, block 105, addition 1, consideration $1105.

Peter Hedges to Justice Toliver, warranty deed, April 13, portion of block 251, consideration $75.

F. L. Rouse, Elsom Liller, and F. Humphrey to Elson Liller, warranty deed, March 31, 1874, portion of lots 9, 10, and 11, block 82, consideration $1.

M. L. DeCoursey, trustee, to Henry McAllister, jr., trustee, warranty deed, April 15, lot 25, block 61, consideration $342.

S. Shepard to A. L. Lincoln, warranty deed, April 15, lot 21, block 2, sub division of block 232, consideration $12.

Lucy Ellen Hay and Mary C. Morton to Wm. H. Macomber, warranty deed, April 13, lot 29, block 92, consideration $1200.

A B Hart to W. H. Macomber, warranty deed, April 13, lot 30, block 92, consideration $1300.

T. H. Burnham to Frank Burnham, warranty deed, April 20, undivided half of lot 1, block 102, consideration $2000.

W. H. Macomber to V. Gilluly, warranty deed, Oct. 23, 1874, part of block 247, consideration $130.

S. Wolfe to D. M. Rose, warranty deed, April 21, lot 23, block 101 consideration $1500.

F. L. Rohlfing to H. ... Russell, warranty deed, April 30, land in township 11 south, range 65 west, consideration $3000.

A. L. Lawton to L. H. Bartlett, warranty deed, April 22, part of lot 16, block 84, consideration $775.

Colorado Springs Company to R. F. Weitbrec, warranty deed, April 12, west half of north east quarter of north east quarter of section 12, township 14 south, range 67 west, consideration $1000.

Colorado Springs Company to Peter Hedges, warranty deed, April 13, part of block 251, consideration $125.

Colorado Springs Company to A. B. Hart, warranty deed, Sept. 13, 1874, lot 30, block 92, consideration $150.

Colorado Springs Company to Lucy Ellen Hay and M. C. Morton, warranty deed, Dec. 31, 1874, lot 28, block 92, consideration $150.

Colorado Springs Company to Horace Culver, warranty deed, Dec. 31, 1874, lots 12 and 13, block 311, addition 2, consideration $100.

Colorado Springs Company to John V. Sybrandt, warranty deed, Jan. 25, lot 14, block 52, consideration $450.

S. E. Sessions to J. M. Bolton, warranty deed, April 17, undivided half of lot 1, block 123, consideration $11.

The freight business is rapidly increasing. Nearly every day several car loads of freight arrive on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and every week numerous wagons are seen on their way to the mountains loaded with goods of all kinds.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes: "Speaker Blaine is a large sized, determined, healthy, muscular man, and the back hair of the clerks who sat in front of him is filled with chips that flew from the bodies of his ivory mallets. He always preserved order when he started to do it, for he meant business if the desk had to go. He was a model Speaker, for he never got tired. He loved his neighbor, for he always told him to sit down when he should know enough to sit down and stop talking loud, and in this consisted good advice that was appreciated."

The Georgetown *Miner* says: There are 2000 head of sheep in Middle Park, which have wintered well; they have been fed very little hay, and are in fine order. Of cattle, 1100 head have been wintered in the Park, without hay, and only nine head have died, which were old and very poor when brought in last Fall. Mr. S. wintered eighteen milch cows at the mouth of Frazier, five miles above the Springs, without feeding one pound of hay, and they are in splendid condition now, fat enough for beef. There has been no snow this Winter on south hill slopes to lie twenty four hours.

BORN.

LAMB. Near Colorado Springs, to Mr. Lamb, a son.

DIED.

STARR. In Colorado Springs, April 16th, infant daughter of John Starr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROUND-UP, NORTH EAST PART PUEBLO COUNTY.

The Chico Stock Association will meet at Edgerton's Ranch on the 10th day of May, 1875, on the Arkansas River near the eastern line of the County, for the purpose of commencing the Spring Round up; and parties from a distance are requested to refrain from rounding up the Range of the Association until that time.

G. LANKFORD,
R. A. INNES,
E. C. TOLLY,
Committee.

Just received 10 dozen pairs Ladies' Two-Button Kid Gloves, well worth $1.75 per pair, but will be sold at $1.00 per pair.

D. J. MARTIN.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

LOST.—On Wednesday last, between Colorado Springs and Manitou, a LADY'S MINK SKIN CAPE, valued at about 20.00. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, by leaving it at the office of this paper, or at the residence of Mr. Wittram, Weber Street.

LOST.—On Tuesday, April 20th, a BLACK BROOCH. The finder will please return it to the GAZETTE Office.

WANTED.—Employment by an experienced Shepherd. Address, G. W., P. O., Colorado Springs.

WANTED. To Hire a Horse and Wagon by the week or month. Apply to WM. CLARK'S Nursery, corner of Nevada and Platte Avenues.

WANTED.—100 cords of dry pine Wood, 4 feet long, delivered in Colorado City. Enquire of G. H. STEWART, First National Bank, Colorado Springs.

WANTED.—Teams to haul Lumber from the Divide and the Mountains. Will pay good freight in cash. A. A. MCGOVNEY & CO.

WANTED.—Copies of the GAZETTE of March 13, 1875. Apply at GAZETTE office.

FOR RENT.—A few fine offices in Union Block. Apply to JOHN STANLEY, jr.

WANTED.—Four heavy road horses for coach purposes. Apply to CHARLES HOLMES, at his Livery Stable.

FOR RENT.—A well-built seven-roomed House, and three Lots enclosed with fence; stable, etc. Centrally located. Apply to CHAS. CAVENDER, over People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—Nine acres of Land, under ditch and fenced. Excellent for gardening or any crop. Apply to J. W. TALCOTT, Colorado Springs.

ROOM with Board, for one or two Gentlemen. First house south of Baptist Church.

BOARD.—Good Board within one block of the Post-office. Call at first house north of Mr. Cuthbert's brick office, on east side Tejon Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Lots on Corona Street, 37½ feet front. Price, $250. Enquire at Job Department, GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable Lots in Young's Addition. Price $100. Enquire at Job Department GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE.—1,000 lbs. Butter, made on my Ranch and warranted as good as any New York State make—Call at Crockery Store,

J. L. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.—My Hotel building, also several Farms to let or sell, also Portable Houses for less than one-third their value.

M. G. SMITH, Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Corner Lot on Nevada and Pueblo Avenues, opposite Alamo Square. Price $300. Enquire at Job Department, GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Large Lot of Bedding Plants, &c., will be sold very cheap, to make room for a larger assortment, apply to

WM. CLARK, Weber Street.

FOR SALE.—A splendid Garden Tract; plenty of Water; two, three, and five acre lots; located south of Pike's Peak Mills, on the Creek; terms easy. Apply to S. C. FOOTE.

FOR SALE. Five young horses, well broke to go double or single; one Pony Team, well broke to harness, three and four years old; eight brood mares with colts. To be sold at a bargain. Apply to CHAS. HOLMES, at his Livery Stable.

FOR SALE. Several desirable Residence Lots in north part of town, east of College Grounds; Cottage and Lot on Nevada Avenue; also two Lots on same; 10 acres, one half mile south of town, with water right in Cheyenne Ditch; one-half fenced, and has been cultivated.

E. C. KIMBALL.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, if sold before the 15th of May. Two Houses and Lots, each 50x190 each 7 rooms, with pantries and good cellars, and plenty of closets; one house furnished, if desired. One House, 4 rooms, and lot 50x190. Apply on the premises, Tejon Street, above St. Vrain, to E. HUNT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Sale at a Bargain. The Steam Saw Mill known as the Florissant Mill, Florissant, Colorado, with a complete Mill Outfit, or will exchange for Colorado Springs or Manitou Property. Call on or address H. A. MCINTIRE, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE. Three of the best Ranches on the southern slope of the "Divide." Good Improvements, Timber, and Water; close to Railroad; everything that is desirable. Reason, Mining pre-occupation. Address, or call on the POST MASTER, Southwater, Colo.

FOR SALE. Three Dwelling Houses, situated on Lot 3 in Block 42, and Lot 10 in Block 52, on Tejon Street and Platte Avenue; also a small house on Nevada Avenue. For information enquire at A. A. MCGOVNEY'S Lumber Yard.

MILK FOR SALE. I will contract the milk of from twenty to forty cows until the 1st of November, or for a year from the 15th of May. Any reasonable offer will meet with consideration. Address "RANCHMAN," Colorado Springs Post office.

RANCH FOR SALE. 130 acres of improved land, three quarters of a mile south of town; nearly all good bottom land and under good ditches. Will sell at a bargain to an immediate purchaser. Part cash, balance on time if desired. Further particulars may be obtained of the subscriber, on the premises, or Dr. E. C. Kimball, Colorado Springs. W. NEAL.

FOR SALE. One house and lot 50x190 feet, 4 rooms, closet and pantry, with good well and cellar; good barn 24x24, entire lot fenced; a large and selected stock of fruit trees; situated on Nevada avenue. Price $1.500. Three lots, south end of Nevada avenue, 50x190 feet, improved and fenced. Price $300 each. Two lots on Corona street, 50x190 feet, improved. Price $400 each. One lot on Cimarron street, 50x190 feet. Price $200. Enquire of S. RUSSELL, south end of Nevada avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. About five Acres of Land, Block 219, Wahsatch Avenue and Uintah Street, Colorado Springs. The premises are the most desirable for residence purposes in the town, being located in the north east part, above the drainage, and near the main ditch a private ditch leading from premises to main ditch. The prospect is very fine, commanding a view of Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Town, etc. New and convenient improvements, with a superior well of water, and cotton wood trees. This property will be sold all together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers, on Long Time. Enquire of B. F. SMITH, on premises, or *Mountaineer* Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

CHOICE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

HUERFANO STREET.

Brick House, 5 rooms, 4 blocks from P. O. ... $1,500
Brick House, 6 rooms, 4 blocks from P. O. ... 2,500
Frame Cottage, 4 rooms, 3 blocks from P. O. ... 1,000
Frame House, 6 rooms, 3 blocks from P. O. ... 1,700
Desirable Lots, 5 blocks from P. O. ... 100 to 250

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Desirable Lots, 5 blocks from P. O. ... 100 to 200
Fine Corner, 100x190, 4 blocks from P. O., mostly on time ... 700

CASCADE AVENUE.

South, 3 lots, long time, low interest ... 600
" Choice Corner, S. and W. front ...
North, 7 Acre Block, 21 lots, good house, can be retailed at 150 per cent. profit ... 9,500

TEJON STREET.

South, House and 2 Lots, 100x190—very cheap ... 925
North, 12 Lots—very desirable Lots ... 1,200

NEVADA AVENUE.

North, House, 9 rooms, new, corner, 100x190 ... 3,500
" Neat Cottage and Lot, 50x190—cheap ... 1,000
" Desirable 2 story House and corner Lot ... 2,400
" Choice Corner Lot near Park ... 600

WEBER STREET.

North, Choice Lot, near Park ... 300
" House, 6 rooms, corner, stable and outhouses complete ... 1,800

Good Lots in north and south part of town, at $20 to $100, small payment down, balance monthly. Mechanics and laboring men will find it to their advantage to investigate this opportunity to secure a home on easy terms, and thus stop high rents.

SWEET & CO.,
Room 2, Union Block.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties knowing themselves indebted to Hart & Co., blacksmiths, are requested to pay at once, or legal proceedings will be instituted. HART & CO.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE firm of SHIDELER & LINCOLN, of this place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Andrew G. Lincoln will continue the business at the old stand, foot of Huerfano Street. He will also pay all indebtedness and collect all debts. Mr. Shideler will continue, as heretofore, to furnish his customers with strictly pure milk.

ANDREW G. LINCOLN.
JOSEPHUS SHIDELER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 5th, 1875.

Proposals for Building Bridge.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of El Paso County, until May 3d, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for constructing a Bridge across the Fountaine qui Bouille, at the Town of Fountain. Plans and specifications of said Bridge can be seen at the County Clerk's Office, in Colorado Springs.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Building Bridge."

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

IRVING HOWBERT,
April 15th, 1875. County Clerk.

To the Stockholders of Chilcott Ditch Company.

ALL persons having stock unpaid, or assessments unpaid, on stock taken prior to Jan. 1st, 1875, are required to make payment for same according to law, or their stock will be declared forfeited, and sold for the payment of their amount due the Company and costs on the same. Done by order of the Board, March 16, 1875.

A. E. AMES, Sec'y.

FOUNTAIN, COLO., March 17, 1875.

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO.,
ONE PRICE
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

390 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COL.,

OFFER for the Spring Trade of 1875, the most magnificent line of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods ever exhibited under one roof between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. We propose to make our Establishment a household word for Colorado, by enabling the purchasing community to select from as complete Stocks as in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, and at Prices that will popularize our House wherever our Goods may go. We guarantee our Prices, Styles, and Fabrics, to compare favorably with any house in the country, East or West, North or South. Our

SUIT DEPARTMENT

Is replete with New and Elegant Designs in Ladies' Garments for street and house wear. Ladies' Mohair, Alpaca, Serge, and Camel's Hair Dresses, at $12 50 a Suit and upwards. Gros Grain and Cachemere Silk Dresses, at $8 00, $125 00, $140 00, $175 00, and $250 00 per Suit, the most Elegant Goods ever brought to this Market. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Linen Dresses in endless variety. Tichus, Mantles, Sacques, Dolmas, Sleeveless Jackets made from Cashmeres and Silks, new and "nobby" Styles from $5 00 to $35 00 each. Our

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is unrivalled in the West, Turkish Moquettes, Meltons, Axminsters, English Body and Tapestry Brussells, Three Ply, Smith Tapestry Ingrains, Two Ply Ingrains, Cottage Carpets in every Style. Over $50,000 00 Stock in this Department alone. Liberal discounts given to Hotels. Parties contemplating buying anything in House-Furnishing Goods, will consult their own interests by consulting us. Special attention given to ORDERS.

Samples and Price Lists furnished on Application. Goods shipped by mail, express, or freight to any part of the country.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO., 390 Larimer Street, Denver, Col.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	12½@	30
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb	@	25
Beans, ℔ lb	@	8
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	@	30
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	@	45
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	@	3½
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	40@	45
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	@	12½
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	@	40
Lard, ℔ lb	18@	20
Prunes, ℔ lb	15@	20
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40@	50
Raisins, ℔ lb	@	25
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	@	12½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	@	13
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	@	14
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	@	17½
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	@	17½
Tea, green, ℔ lb	@	1 50
Tea, black, ℔ lb	@	1 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ℔ lb	30@	40
Butter, ranche, ℔ lb	45@	50
Eggs, state ℔ dozen	@	40
Eggs, ranche, ℔ dozen	@	50

Vegetables.

Beets, ℔ lb	@	5
Cabbage, ℔ lb	@	7
Onions, ℔ lb	@	8
Potatoes, ℔ lb	@	3½

Fruits.

Apples, ℔ lb	@	8
Cranberries, ℔ quart	@	25

Meats and Game.

Beef, ℔ lb	@	15
Buffalo, ℔ lb	@	15
Chicken, dressed, ℔ lb	15@	20
Mutton, ℔ lb	8@	12½
Pork, ℔ lb	@	15
Quail, ℔ dozen	@	1 75
Sausage, ℔ lb	@	15
Veal, ℔ lb	@	12½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ℔ 100 lb	@	2 25
Corn, ℔ 100 lb	@	2 75
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	3 25@	3 50
Chops, ℔ 100 lb	@	3 00
Flour, ℔ sack	3 75@	4 25
Hominy, ℔ lb	@	7
Hay, ℔ ton	25 00@	30 00
Oats, ℔ 100 lb	@	3 25

Lumber.

Common, ℔ thousand	@	25 00
Surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	@	32 00
Flooring, No. 1, ℔ thousand	@	40 00
Flooring, No. 2, ℔ thousand	@	35 00
Clear, 1 inch surface four side, ℔ thousand	@	45 00
" 1¼ and 1½ inch " ℔ thousand	@	45 00
Select Boards, rough, ℔ thousand	@	40 00
" " surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	@	45 00
Lath, Colorado, ℔ thousand	@	7 00
Shingles, No. 1, Colorado, ℔ thousand	@	5 50

$7,500.00 WORTH OF FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

All of the Furniture in the CASCADE VILLAS WILL BE SOLD ON Tuesday, May 4th, 1875, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

A rare chance for those desiring to purchase, as the Furniture is nearly new, having been in use only a few months, and will and shall be sold.

Also several very handsome Carriages.

Four head of American Horses.
One Road Wagon:
Four Sets of Good Harness.

TERMS:—One-third Cash, balance in three months with Approved Note, at one per cent. interest.

T. G. HORN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH LIFT

A Thorough Gymnastic System FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

In ten minutes, once a day.

DOUBLES THE STRENGTH IN THREE MONTHS.
REMOVES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
DOES NOT FATIGUE NOR EXHAUST.
REFRESHES AND INVIGORATES.
Tones the Nervous System.
Improves the Circulation.
Warms the Extremities.
INCREASES THE GENERAL VITALITY.
RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE.

Or send for full particulars to

Dr. JOHN ERMERINS, Agent.

MANITOU, COLORADO.

... FOR SAN JUAN ...

Mr. R. J. LUESLEY IS NOW LOCATED AT SILVERTON, Baker's Park, COL.,

Having shipped to that place an enormous Stock of

FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

And proposes to sell his Goods at such figures, as will warrant the Public in making his Store headquarters for Outfitting.

Parties visiting San Juan need not lay in a large stock of such articles, as they can buy them of Mr. LUESLEY much cheaper than they can pack them in.

THE ... MANITOU, COLORADO,

Having been at a great expense entirely remodeled and refurnished, will open in a short time for the Season.

Rooms can be engaged either by telegraph or letter.

ICE. ICE.

Leave your Orders for Ice, at TRUE & SUTTON'S, WILSON & WOOD'S, or TAYLOR'S DRUG STORE.

EVENS & CO.

SMALL FRUIT BUSHES FOR SALE.

Gooseberries, *English Variety*, Currants and Raspberries, WELL ADAPTED TO THIS CLIMATE.

PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, & Tomato Plants IN THEIR SEASON.

By JOHN HARVEY,

Corner Weber and Cucharas Streets, Colorado Springs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GAGE & RENNIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

HUERFANO STREET,

UNDER CITY HALL. Colorado Springs.

Fine Work a Specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

R. T. TAYLOR, M. D. R. R. TAYLOR

TAYLOR & BROTHER DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

Special Attention given to the Prescription Department.

All Drugs Warranted Pure.

Union Block, cor. Pike's Peak Avenue, and Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

BURNHAM & DONAVAN.

Mammoth Cave, IN WILLIAMS' CANON,

One-Half Mile North of Manitou, Col.,

HAS been fitted up in excellent style, and Visitors may go down with ease into its Dark Chambers, and by the aid of torch-lights, view

ITS WONDERS.

No one should miss seeing this Wonderful Work of Nature, with its walls lined with glittering Calcite and beautiful Stalactites.

Purchase a Ticket at Post-Office News Depot, Colorado Springs, or at Dr. Isaac Davis' Store, Manitou. Guide furnished free of charge by

W. S. CASE, Proprietor.

Mrs. E. M. CRAPPELL,

DEALER IN

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, JET JEWELRY, ETC.

Dress-Making A SPECIALTY.

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Semi-Anthracite Coal.

This excellent Coal has many properties in common with pure Anthracite; it is free from soot, sulphur, dust, or other impurities; leaves no "clinkers." Invalids will find it free from all noxious odors, minerals, and gases. Orders may be left at People's Bank, or at my office at Roper's Grocery Store, on Tejon Street.

P. MCKINNIE.

D. J. MARTIN'S COLUMN.

New Goods! New Goods!

I am now receiving and opening one of the largest and cheapest Stocks of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, etc., ever brought to Colorado.

PERCALES, CRETONNES, AND PRINTS.

My Stock of Prints, Cretonnes, Percales, and Cambrics, can't be surpassed.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND MUSLINS.

My Stock of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Muslins comprises all the favorite widths and brands, at Bed-Rock Prices.

COTTONADES, JEANS, AND CASSIMERES.

My Stock of Jeans, Cottonades, and Cassimeres, etc., is large, and comprises most anything that is wanted from a 25 cent Cottonade to a $5.00 English Cassimere.

DRESS GOODS.

My Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods comprises all the New Styles and Novelties that could be found in New York and Philadelphia, were bought and will be sold at popular Prices.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, AND NAPKINS.

My Stock of Bleached, Brown, and Colored Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins, comprises every style and quality, and to Hotel-Keepers, Boarding Houses, and the trade generally, buying for cash, in quantities, I expect to make prices that will defy competition here or elsewhere.

FANCY GOODS.

My Stock of Fancy Goods, comprising Shawls, Ribbons, Neck Ties, Sash Ribbons, Ladies Silk Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Edgings, and other Trimmings, were bought with greatest care as to quality, price, and style, and will be sold at prices satisfactory to all.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

My Stock of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boy's Hosiery and Gloves, comprises everything usually kept of a first-class Dry Goods Store—all at bottom prices.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

An endless variety of Styles, Qualities, Sizes, and Prices to suit the trade.

HATS.

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats—a full line, with Shades and Sundowns for street wear.

WHITE GOODS.

I am opening the largest and cheapest Stock of Piquas, Plain, Striped, and Plaid Nansooks and Jaconetts, Swisses, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, ever brought to Colorado.

CORSETS.

Having become satisfied from experience, that a good line of Corsets was needed in this market, I took especial pains to get them. I desire to call the attention of the Ladies to my large stock of Corsets of most favorite makes, and unsurpassed for fit, durability, beauty, and cheapness.

Colored and White ... Hip ... Corsets at $1 75
Colored and White Embroidered Hip Gore Corsets, at ... 1 50
Madam Foy's White and Colored Corsets ... 1 25
Hawks' Celebrated White and Colored Ida Corsets, ... at ... 1 25
Novelty Ribbed Jenny Corsets, White and Colored, cheap at ... 1 50
Thompson's Glove-fitting White Corsets, at ... 2 50
Hawks' World-Renowned Silk Embroidered Minnie Corsets, a very handsome, strong, well-fitting Corset, at the low price of ... 3 50

CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, Window Hollands, Etc.

Believing a Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Window Hollands, and Laces should be kept in this market, where people can have the opportunity of selecting Carpets for themselves without the extra expense of visiting Denver to do so, I have bought, and will open in a few days, over my store, a large line of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, White and Colored Blankets, Quilts, Bed Comforts, etc., that I expect to sell as low as the same Goods can be bought in Colorado.

I hope to receive a liberal share of patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all parties who may favor me with an opportunity. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

D. J. MARTIN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Spring flowers in the foot-hills.

C[illegible] cholera is the pest of Pueblo.

Th[illegible] Town Clerk gets $50 a year.

R[illegible] Jackson is in the San Juan county.

D[illegible] is again moving to secure a $5,000 sch[illegible].

Th[illegible] house square at Pueblo is planted with [illegible].

Th[illegible] for lode in Las Animas District, assay[illegible] per ton, in silver.

P[illegible] house is to be fenced in with iron.

[illegible] Central [illegible] by a large maj[illegible].

[illegible] Clear Creek Valley is worth $30 per [illegible].

[illegible] to build a Methodist chur[illegible] Denver.

[illegible] in Pueblo during the last [illegible] a loss of $2350.

[illegible] will be put in operation in M[illegible] this Summer, one of them at the Spr[illegible].

[illegible] will be extensively en gag[illegible] throughout the [illegible] during this [illegible].

[illegible] new Episcopal chu[illegible] by Bishop Spald ing [illegible].

[illegible] there are alloom and tril lion [illegible] grasshoppers in the Arkansas Va[illegible].

[illegible] Presbyterian Church of Del Norte was [illegible] Sunday, the 11th instant, with [illegible] members.

[illegible] Hall [illegible] last wee[illegible].

[illegible] extended to Rev. W[illegible] church.

[illegible] Colorado [illegible] two [illegible] people.

[illegible] between Denver and Fa[illegible].

[illegible] Greeley [illegible].

[illegible] sowed with grass seed.

[illegible] temperance [illegible] polls.

[illegible] San Juan county [illegible] Overland Stage [illegible].

[illegible] Denver [illegible] the Tr[illegible] of 90 chil dre[illegible] where land is chea[illegible].

R[illegible] good Baptist [illegible] pastor [illegible] in Denver, and Rev. [illegible] employed to preach [illegible].

A [illegible] says the Fort Col[illegible] Zo[illegible] 124 feet [illegible] the [illegible] been [illegible].

[illegible] is improving wonderfully in settlement, farming and cultivation.

[illegible] is out in the country [illegible] Denver but the farmers all agree that they will [illegible] there is anything to [illegible] happen generally [illegible].

Rev. [illegible] Nevada, Colorado, has [illegible] charge of the Episcopal Ch[illegible] Lt Plata and [illegible].

[illegible] speaks of a mineral fresh [illegible] galena [illegible] silver.

[illegible] Saguache [illegible].

The [illegible] the following: [illegible] of [illegible] to stop [illegible] good [illegible] the sweeping [illegible] hope that his [illegible] well [illegible] anymore. Next term the [illegible] man who under stands [illegible].

[illegible] instruct [illegible] class [illegible] mines [illegible] the [illegible] to aid in the [illegible] Pueblo [illegible] the remaining portion [illegible]. The new line [illegible] the distance to R[illegible] about six [illegible], thus making that point about [illegible] Canon City.

The [illegible] says that an old Gilpin County [illegible] sunshine [illegible] bismuth, cinnabar, [illegible] copper, iron, and all the [illegible] known and unknown in this precinct and South [illegible]. The assays give various re turns, ranging from [illegible] the shade to [illegible] cent [illegible] board, payable in advance. He [illegible] the Black Swan, and it is not for sale, [illegible] wants to buy it.

The [illegible] has the following [illegible] the farmers are giving considerable at tent[illegible] grain and [illegible] the [illegible] Park under cultivation. Thus far [illegible] have not been entirely success ful, but each year as the soil receives a thorough plowing and stirring a decided improve ment is seen. Three years ago, oats and bar ley would scarcely be in "head" before they were nipped by the frost. The second year, heads were formed and full grown before they were frosted. Last year the grain had formed when [illegible] similar fate. These experiments show conclusively that it is only a question of time and [illegible] on the part of the farmer, to successfully grow wheat, oats, and barley, in the South Park.

"Alter Ego," writing of Dairying in Weld County, to the Denver *News*, says: "As this industry is better understood, and its profits bet ter appreciated, stock men in every quarter of the county are turning to account their large herds of cattle, which have hitherto only prof ited them in the matter of increase. The Platte Valley bears off the palm in the number of its dairies and the amount of butter and cheese pro duced. Within the limits of the county on this stream, 1,300 cows are milked; on the Cache la Poudre, 500; Boulder, 200; St. Vrain, 150; Big Thompson, 150; smaller valleys and mis cellaneous dairies, 300; the whole aggregating nearly 2,500 cows, where only three years ago the entire number did not exceed 800. From calculations furnished me by systematic dairy men and farmers, the average annual yield per cow is found to be $33 50 in butter, $3.50 from milk fed to pork, $10 in increase—total, $47. Many cows are rented by the more extensive stock men to dairymen at $10 per annum, which, with the increase, would make the an nual yield per cow to the owners $20. One of the most important stock-raisers of the county informed me that the demand for the use of cows in this manner is far in excess of the sup ply, and that he could easily rent 5,000 head if he had them, at the figures given above. The average price paid for best quality of butter at Greeley is thirty-three cents per pound, the dealer supplying the casks.

According to the *Pioneer*, just a little touch of the Lake County code wouldn't hurt Trini dad. It says that while a gentleman was pass ing along the street two shots were fired at him, giving him a very close call. The editor adds: "It is well known that 'bloods' of Wichita are in our midst, and a little healthy 'cleaning out' would not do Trinidad any harm."

Mr. Neils P. Errickson, the head contractor on the new road now building from George town to Empire, met with sudden death last Thursday week. A blast had been put into a very large mass of rock, which stood on the line of the road, and had split it in two. Mr. Errick son was endeavoring to undermine one of the huge fragments, so as to roll it off the line, when it suddenly gave way and fell over, striking Mr. E. on one side of the head, and crushing in his skull in such a manner as to cause instantane ous death. Mr. Errickson was thirty years of age on the 6th of January last. He was a na tive of Sweden, but had been a resident of this country a number of years. He was an honest, industrious and sober man, and had the respect of all who knew him. The past Winter he bought a lot in town and put up a dwelling house, and was married only a few weeks ago.

The *Transcript* says: Our correspondent at Georgetown writes that on Friday, the 16th, some wood choppers in the vicinity of the Maine mine discovered that a cabin on the side of the mountain, Sherman—had been covered up by a snow slide, and upon inquiry, learned that three miners, named Martin, Jansen and Morgan, had been stopping there; and as no one had been seen lately, it was but natural to suppose that they had been buried by the ava lanche. Acting upon this supposition, a party of miners went to work to remove the snow, and the bodies of the three unfortunate men were found crushed and lifeless among the ru ins of the cabin. Our correspondent has not been able to ascertain anything more of the victims than that one was a Swede, one an Englishman, and one a Scotchman. Their bodies were brought to town to await the action of the coroner.

In tearing down Mr. Graham's house, at Fort Collins, a few months ago, a piece of black sil ver ore, a massive, compact, sectile mineral, of an iron black color, consisting of silver, anti mony, and sulphur, called also brittle silver ore or brittle silver glance, was found. It has been estimated at 90 per cent silver, or a value of $10,000 per ton. Mr. John Scheuck found a piece of this same ore on the river bank near the slaughter house. Mr. H. C. Peterson has also picked up one or two pieces of the same rich ore, and Mr. Gill drove his wagon over a large lump up near the Poudre Canon, and smashed it to pieces. It has been traced some distance among the foot hills, and knowing ones believe the mine from which all these specimens have been washed is not over two miles from the residence of Mr. Marsh, at the mouth of the canon. Prospectors are now searching the hills in that vicinity, and we sincerely hope some fortunate individual may find this fabulously rich [illegible]. — *Laramie County* [illegible].

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Surveyor General Searight is not yet advised as to the amount of money appropriated for public surveys in Colorado this year, but it is reported at $50,000. Another report says $60, 000. It is his desire to spend this money where it will do the most good, that is, where it will accommodate the largest number of settlers. It is apparent to anyone acquainted with the coun try that that rule will carry most of it into the mountains. There are many valleys, great and small, that are filling up with ranchmen, where surveys are badly needed, so that they can per fect titles. There are many mining districts where the surveys are equally necessary to en able mine owners to secure their patents with out involving such enormous expense for sur veys as is now required. On the plains the government surveys are far in advance of the settlements. In the mountains the settlements are far ahead of the surveys.

The [illegible] aware that the deputy surveyors prefer to work on the plains because they can make more money. They say that the price al lowed by the government is not sufficient to pay [illegible] of the difficult mountain surveying. But the [illegible] also knows that if the surveyor general offers them that they can have mountain work or nothing, that enough competent sur veyors will be found to survey any and every township that may be required.

General Searight desires the settlers in the mountains where the public surveys have not been extended to notify him as to what they need. It will be well to specify exactly the township and range, state the number of settlers in it, or the probable number of mines to which titles will be sought. Let as many as can do so conveniently sign such representations and petitions, and send them in at once, and we have no doubt the work will be apportioned where it will be most needed. — *Denver News*.

EDUCATION.

The people of Colorado pay out thousands of dollars each year for the support of common, collegiate, and special schools, and all for the purpose of meeting the desire for education that exists among us. What this education signifies, or what its effects will be in the im mediate future, is a point that is, perhaps, con veniently laid aside, as it involves the possible upsetting of some cherished theories, and might make room for startling innovation.

On abstract questions of education most peo ple agree, but when we seek to determine the particular path toward which education should be directed, or the particular method by which it should be carried out, then the agreement ceases, and if we arrive at any conclusion at all, it will be of a conglomerate nature, holding the quartz of truth in intimate mixture with the feldspar of error.

"Practical" people would confine education to specific things—how to spell all the words in the spelling book, to "do" all the sums in the common arithmetic, to pronounce the hard words in the reader, and to tell off the geo graphical position of various mountains, rivers, and cities.

All this is well in its place, but when it crowds out how to work, how to live, and how to enjoy, it leaves us in the position of a steam engine without any steam, and leads to "great expectations" with comparatively noth ing to bring them about.

We differ, therefore, from "practical" people as to the main point in education, and assert that the cramming of specific facts should be secondary to a course of training that kindles a desire to learn, and that will enable us to see correctly through our own eyes, to understand correctly through our own brains, and to state clearly our thoughts and convictions in our own language. Any education that fails of this is not worthy of the name, no matter how heavily it may load its graduates with the rub bish of by-gone times—or with facts of the present, which it has neither taught them to understand nor apply.

A man with a quick perception has little need for a loaded memory, and may trust him self to deal with the occasion when the occa sion comes—not as somebody else dealt with an occasion of like nature, but as *he* should deal with the present one, accompanied, as it must be, with new conditions and new circumstances. McClellan was well-versed in the army systems of Europe, and could repeat the evolutions of any of the great battles of modern times. But when the new conditions and circumstances of our recent war stared him in the face, he lacked the quick perception that gave Sheridan success, and that enabled the latter to turn defeat into victory in the Shenandoah Valley, and cavalry into infantry at the decisive moment at Five Forks. McClellan stood high among the text book students at West Point, and Sheridan graduated there "by the skin of his teeth."

Which is the better soldier to-day? The one that possesses the heavy stock of other men's ideas, or the one that has a quick percep tion of his own, with just enough of specific knowledge to enable him to turn his perception into action, and to direct the movements of others. Your answer must favor Sheridan, as there is nothing after all so "successful as suc cess," and the element called "chance" is but another name for reason. The reason, in the case cited, was a high development of the *per ceptive* faculty, which more than compensated for a small supply of specific knowledge, and gave us the originality of a man rather than the imitation of a monkey.

In schools where the "practical" idea has taken strong root, the text-book is king, and students who repeat most fluently the exact answers of the text, occupy the highest places on the "roll of honor," while their more inquisi tive companions are set down as failures, fit to learn a trade, perhaps, but forever debar red from the learned professions.

The first develops the memory at the expense of the understanding, while the latter must use the understanding because they have no "mem ory" on hand. The first receive the applause of parents and teachers because they can re peat a form of words having reference to a certain matter, while the latter remain unrec ognized until the actual strife is entered, and then their better developed perceptions place them over their more fluent companions, and demand for them the tardy recognition of reasonable success, and that stereotyped ex clamation, "Well, who would have thought it?"

The text book method is a grand producer of human stupidity, and the proper comple ment of the text-book teacher. As both are the natural outcome of the "practical" theory of education, the supply cannot be throttled until the demand ceases.—*Golden Transcript*.

THE LITERATURE OF COLORADO.

It has long been the pride and boast of our people that the average Coloradan is an intelli gent man or woman, often well educated, al ways a reader if not a careful student, and gen erally capable of appreciating undefiled English—all of which is extremely probable and much of which is undoubtedly true. The fact re mains, however, that the average Coloradan is singularly and persistently averse to putting pen to paper, to the end that current literature may be enriched by his or her contributions.

Why this is true, or why this should be true, is not readily understood, unless it be taken in connection with an oft repeated statement to the effect that we are as a people too critical to place a high estimate on home literary produc tions, and even good writers shrink from sub jecting their articles to a running fire of unfa vorable comment. The *News* does not hold positively to this idea, but there is something in it, beyond a doubt, and it is especially true of what may be classed as "fine writing"—a sort of cross between "fine uiwardness" and newspaper slush poetry—but there is surely no excuse for such writing in Colorado. On the contrary, the inspiration to be drawn from the pure air of the mighty plains and mightier mountains ought to supplant sentimentality, and strengthen our literature beyond the measure of almost any other locality. It is notoriously well known that nine out of ten correspondents who come here to write about Colorado will slop over prodigiously, to the amusement of our peo ple, who seem not to think one of their duty and privilege to write about these things them selves in a matter of fact, common sense way.

Colorado can hardly be said to have a dis tinctive literature, so little has been produced here beyond newspapers and advertisements. Even literary hebdomadals do not flourish here by reason of especial literary merit, or the in terest of the literary class. The contributions to this class of periodicals are neither numerous nor strictly first class. They are well enough in their way, but the best talent does not write for them—nor, for that matter, for any other class of publications. If the *News* could have brief, sparkling, descriptive letters from a fraction of the really able writers scattered all over the Territory, on the ranches as well as in the mining camps, it would be one of the most interesting papers on the continent, as it is now one of the best.

Greeley aspires to be the Athens of Colorado, basing its grounds chiefly on the fact that a couple of thrilling serials have been printed in the *Tribune* since it was founded by Father Meeker. The first of these appeared, under the pleasing, alliterative title of "Rosa Robbins," in every issue of the paper for some months, when it was suddenly and mysteriously discon tinued, probably through the discouragement of the author. After a period of rest the same paper began again with another serial—still thrilling and still slightly alliterative—"Mac Smith in the Mountains." But the *Herald* of Greeley laughed this to scorn, as they had done the other, and literature is again, temporarily, under a cloud at our Athens.

Colorado Springs, perhaps, can boast of more true culture than any of our cities outside of Denver. It has done even more than Den ver in supporting a literary magazine under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and there are many hidden talents there, as here, that might grace the pages of the most pretentious publications. Mr. [illegible], whose most unfortunate death will long be deplored by the people among whom he lived and labor ed, was a writer of much more than ordinary ability, and a constant contributor to English magazines. And here is food for thought, that this Englishman's strong, terse, plain style of composition seemed to suit our people better than the more florid and fanciful productions of American writers.

By this fact, and by concurrent testimony, it appears that the literature of Colorado must be natural and easy in style; that it must deal with the plain facts of every day rather than artifi cial life; that it must be neither heroic nor sen timental, and, above all, that in it a stream of pure and vigorous English must flow smoothly through well constructed and properly connected sentences, into compact and sensible articles, books, poems, etc. It may be years yet before our people find time to devote themselves to the development of purely artistic matters, but literature has stronger holds upon public in terest, and its progress is more nearly allied to the prosperity of the State. In the highest and noblest sense it is an advertisement for any com munity, and in the case of Colorado, with the finest climate and the grandest scenery on the continent, it needs something more than mere newspaper scribbling to properly set forth the attractions of the Centennial State.—*Denver News*.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, THE PIONEER.

Of Mr. Gerry, notice of whose death was published in these columns last week, the Gree ley *Sun* says:—

Elbridge Gerry, the well known pioneer and ranchman, died at Evans on Saturday night last, after a brief illness, aged 57 years.

He was one of the few survivors of the old band of trappers and traders whose adventures and fights with the Indians have invested the country lying along and amid the Rocky Moun tains with so much interest, not to say romance. He came from the vicinity of Boston thirty-five years ago, being about twenty-two years of age, and was in the employment of Sublette & Vent, and afterwards in that of the American Fur Company. A number of years were spent about the North Platte and in Montana, in trap ping and trading.

In 1849 he bought a saw mill of Col. St Vrain, on the Greenhorn, but it is not known how long he was in this business. He, in company with an associate, kept a trading post for ten or twelve years, at a point thirty-five miles below Fort Laramie. In 1849 he moved from the North Platte Country to near his present loca tion, where he lived the remainder of his life.

He was twice married, his second wife sur viving him; both were Indians of the Sioux na tion.

During his life he had many encounters with the Indians, running narrow escapes. Several times his knowledge of Indian matters enabled him to apprise the white settlers living along the Platte of impending attacks by the savages, and as a consequence incurred no little ill-will on their part. In 1864 and 1866 the Sioux made raids on his ranch, and carried off his horses. For these losses government reim bursed him several years later to the amount of $13,500. In 1866 the same tribe captured his mule train comprising six six-mule teams. Last Winter the government allowed him $5,000 for the same, and the money will probably be appropriated next Winter.

Mr. Gerry possessed the frontier virtues of bravery, honesty and hospitality in an eminent degree, and his memory will always be grate ful to the old settlers throughout Northern Colora do and far up beyond the head-waters of the Platte. He was the proprietor of the Gerry House, at Evans and owner considerable prop erty down the river. It is said that he was the grandson of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the De claration of Independence.

HERE AND THERE.

The Khan of Khiva wants further assistance from Russia against his rebellious subjects.

The Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh, caught fire recently, and 1,000 volumes were burned.

The Boston school fathers have decided in favor of having sewing taught to the girls of the lower classes in the grammar schools.

The British House of Commons has rejected the bill which was introduced some time since to allow Scotch universities to admit women to degrees.

The excessive freezing weather through which the West has passed this season has had the effect to cause many large trees in the forest to split open.

It is estimated that 65,000,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed within the next ninety days. At present Eastern prices, this would bring 78,-000,000.

Immense deposits of cinnabar are being found in Oregon. The mountains are full of prospec tors, and new discoveries are being made every few days.

The New York *Herald* is sanguine that a de cided business revival has commenced and that the present year will remove all traces of the panic from the skirts of trade.

Two full-grown otters, driven by the cold from a creek in Lafayette County, In., recently walked deliberately into a dwelling house for the purpose of warming themselves at the fire.

Rio de Janeiro is going to have a fire alarm telegraph, and a paid fire department, composed of 400 men, in eighteen companies, organized in the same manner as the force in New York.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights bill the Pennsylvania Colonization Society has received applications from eighty eight negro families in Alabama for transportation to Liberia.

Russia's most fiery demand is for coal. Her product does not exceed 100 000 tons per annum, and this quantity is obtained entirely from one source, which is likely to become exhausted in a very few years.

The Bey of Tunis has given the United States the title to the residence which has for many years been occupied by our Consul at Tunis, and it has been accepted.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that Liverpool, England, is not an incorporated city. It is merely a town, and a movement is proposed in the direction of obtaining a city charter.

Texas talks of dividing herself into two States. The worst thing about Texas is that there is too much of her. You could put four or five Illi noises into her geographical area, and have a big margin to spare.

Gen. Spinner's retirement from the office of United States Treasurer will necessitate the count ing of every dollar in the treasury vaults, amount ing to more than one hundred millions of dollars.

It is claimed in England that the title of cardinal is not necessarily ecclesiastic, and it comes with in the category of foreign orders of nobility that cannot be legally held without the direct consent of the Queen.

It was so excessively cold in Jerusalem during the past Winter that, for the first time in the present generation, ice was formed. The Arabs, having never seen ice before, were sorely puzzled, and could not comprehend why "water should change into glass."

[illegible] has become accustomed to Western no tions, and all classes take very kindly to every improvement in locomotion. The third class carriages on all the railways are crowded by na tives, and probably there is no country in which the poor can travel by rail so cheaply.

Col. Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central, has declared his intention of putting light built, fast trains on the route between New York and Philadelphia, and reducing the time between the two cities to one hour and a half, in stead of three, as at present.

It is a comfort to mention the fact that Gen. Myers has promised to reform the signal service and give the country balmy weather. He pro poses to make the mercury slide up through as many degrees as a graduate of a German univer sity.

The British Government has granted a pension of £200 a year to Mr. Wood in recognition of his labors at Ephesus, and the distinguished ser vice rendered by him to science and history by the discovery of the site of the Temple of Diana.

The beauty of "strikes" is well illustrated in Massachusetts, where the closing of six mills takes $100,000 wages each month from the work men, while the hands who are still employed have to pay an onerous "Union" assessment to support their striking brethren in idleness.

Germany appears to be on the eve of a great financial convulsion, similar to that which unset tled this country in '73 and Vienna the previous year. Settlements in Berlin are made with ex treme difficulty, and during one week no less than twenty eight failures occurred. Two per sons committed suicide in consequence of finan cial reverses.

A legislative representative for the tide-water district was advocating the oyster interests of his constituents, when he was interrupted by a con servative member from the interior, who asked him if he believed an oyster had sense. He re plied that an oyster had sense enough to know when to keep his mouth shut, and that was more than some members of the legislature had.

It has been estimated that of 12,000,000 wo men in America, 11,000,000 wear calico dresses, more or less; that the spirit of economy has, du ring the past year, induced them to forego one dress apiece from their usual outlay; that the average calico dress contains eleven yards, and that consequently there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire product of all the mills of Massachusetts for a year.

Bergamo, the city in which Donizetti was born and died, has resolved to remove the bones of the great composer from their extramural place of interment to the church of St. Maggiore, and deposit them at the base of the magnificent mar ble monument executed some years ago in his honor by the sculptor Vela. The ceremony will take place next Autumn, and many of the most distinguished artists of Italy and other countries will assist at the solemn funeral mass and the succeeding musical festival to be celebrated at Bergamo.

One of the most trying spelling matches any where on record took place lately in Boston. The contestants were, on the one side members of the press, and on the other high-school boys. The newspaper company was mostly made up of compositors and proof-readers, commonly repu ted to be accomplished spellers. Yet the boys were victorious. At the very last round, a proof reader of the *Transcript* and a school-boy were the only ones standing. The proof-reader miss ed "conferrable," spelling it with one r.

Some time since a vessel was cast upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and the captain and the crew were threatened with death at any moment. Two horsemen were seen riding along the shore and looking at the vessel. The cap tain involuntarily gave the sign of distress pecu liar to Odd Fellowship, and it was answered by the strangers, who at once turned about and, at full speed, retraced their steps. In three hours, a tug and life-boat, manned entirely by Odd Fel lows, arrived, rescued the famished crew, and secured the vessel so that she was afterward re moved with safety.

When Benjamin Franklin—rest his philosoph ical soul—made his will, he left to trustees in the cities of Boston and Philadelphia one thousand pounds each, to be loaned in small sums to the married mechanics of the respective cities, to as sist them in starting in business; the interest to be compounded for one hundred years, at the termination of which the aggregate was to be de voted to public improvements. Thrifty Bostoni ans have made the amount $182,2[illegible], and on the centennial of Franklin's death, fourteen years hence, hope to have $408,300. The Philadel phia trustees had but $46,535 last January.

An automaton of wonderfully clever construc tion is on exhibition in London, and is exciting more wonder than did Baron Kempelen's famous chess-player. In this instance, the concealment of a dwarf, or a legless man, inside the appara tus is shown to be impossible. The figure, which is a mass of wheels and springs, plays whist with skill, and figures out simple arithmetical prob lems. It is placed on a base with a glass top, so that it seems to be totally disconnected, with whatever agency controls its intelligent move ments. Its owner is amassing a fortune by ex hibiting it, and men of considerable scientific re pute are trying, thus far in vain, to discover the secret.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

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HODGMAN & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

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METALIC CASES and CASKETS,

Rosewood and Walnut Coffins,

Wanless' Block, Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

HAVING made entirely new arrangements in our Establishment, with an entire change of artificers, we are NOW prepared to furnish all appliances and perform all work connected with UNDERTAKING as well and as cheaply as it can be done in the Territory.

We can NOW also guarantee to manufacture and re pair, not only in First-class Style, but with much greater promptitude than heretofore.

Open all hours day and night.

Special Attention Paid to Shrouding and Shipping.

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BARTON & ROLLER,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

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Barton & Hodgman's Block, Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs, Col.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS and the Public, that, in addition to their Furniture Business, they have lately made most efficient arrange ments for carrying on an

Undertaking Department,

All orders for which they will guarantee to fill with des patch, and as well and cheaply as can be done by any other house.

We have a complete assortment of Furniture, and Car pets of all descriptions for sale low.

ROGERS & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS,

In Taylor's Old Drug Store on Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

The only House devoted exclusively to the Business

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Coffins, Metalic Cases, & Caskets,

BURIAL ROBES.

EMBALMING MADE A SPECIALTY

Mr. FRED. EGE, Manager,

The only Undertaker in El Paso County who understands this Business and Guarantees Satisfaction.

Residence, Weber Street, above Kiowa.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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MANUFACTURER of Monuments, Gravestones, Furniture Marble, Etc. Parties ordering through Mr. EGE can have work erected at Grave.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

[illegible] WOULD hereby give notice that I am prepared to furnish Lumber, Lath, Shingles Sash, Doors and everything pertaining to the Lumber Trade, at prices so low as to surprise some if not others; also am prepared to do Machine-Work in Iron and Wood, also furnish Wa ter Wheels and other Machinery at my Mills on Mineral Creek, in Baker's Park, Animas Mining District.

W. A. STEPHENS.

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LUMBER YARD,

WHIPPLE & CRISSEY,

PROPRIETORS,

[illegible]

BY THE CAR LOAD.

ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts.

Lumber Yard.

Cucharas Street, east of Cascade Avenue,

OPPOSITE OLD MANSION HOUSE.

Charles Walker and S. P. Guthrie

HAVE OPENED A

LUMBER YARD,

On the above street, and are prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Planed Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, etc.

J. A. WEIR,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALER,

Scribe Creek Saw Mill,

EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,

18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs,

Manufacturer of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

AND FENCE POSTS.

An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures.

A. A. MCGOVNEY. A. CAPEHART.

LUMBER.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

[illegible] LUMBER,

LATHS,

SHINGLES,

SASH,

DOORS, &c.,

Promptly filled by

A. A. McGovney & Co.

Yard near Tejon Street, fronting North Park.

BLAKELY'S

MILL,

22 Miles North of Colorado Springs.

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E. C. BLAKELY, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

COLORADO

LUMBER,

LATH AND SHINGLES.

Dealers supplied with Superior Quality at Reasonable Rates, upon receipt of Order.

HARD'S

SEED-BUTTON.

WILL give half interest in French and Canadian Patents on this Improvement for $300 to any party that will advance the fees for procuring the Patents. They are worth $10,000 the moment patented.

J. A. HARD, Patentee for United States, DENVER, COLORADO.

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WILSON & WOOD,

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PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES A SPECIALTY.

We have a *TIN SHOP* in connection. Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Mill Machinery. Agents for the celebrated ***Charter Oak*** and ***Resor Stoves***, a large stock of both always on hand.

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HUERFANO STREET,

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Just received direct from the East, a Large and Select Assortment of

PIECE GOODS,

COATINGS,

CASSIMERES,

BROADCLOTHS,

LATEST PATTERNS,

Gentlemen Desiring a Neat Fit and Perfect Satisfaction, should not fail to call.

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J. M. HUNTER,

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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The Best Goods for the Least Money.

HUERFANO STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS

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CHEAP FOR CASH

Winter Stock at Cost,

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WANLESS'S.

GROCERIES.

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TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill.)

Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments from the Mountains.

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GROCERY STORE,

DENVER PRICES.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Flour of the best Colorado Brands,

Provisions, Teas, Coffee, Ranch Produce Sugar, Wooden and Willow Ware, Confectioneries, Canned and Dried Fruits.

Retail Department in Connection.

Teamsters and Ranchmen will find it to their advantage to buy of me for Cheapness and Quality. Mountain trade solicited. Advantageous to Miners. Stockmen can find no better place.

A. D. CRAGUE.

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Huerfano Street Meat Market,

Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Corned Beef, Poultry, Venison, Antelope, Etc., Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST [illegible],

FOR CASH.

"CASH ONLY"

IS MY MOTTO.

Huerfano Street, near Cascade Avenue,

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H. E. Freeman. E. W. Jones.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All Kinds of Meat & Game.

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Invalid's Steak reserved fresh daily, at the lowest pos sible price. Delivered free of charge.

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Bread, Cakes of all [illegible] for Weddings, Balls, etc. Hotels and Boarding [illegible].

A full assortment of Groceries, [illegible] always in stock.

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HARDWARE STORE,

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IRON, STEEL, & NAILS.

Everything in the Hardware Line.

Horse Shoes, Rope, Glass, Cutlery, Wood ware,

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GREATER advances made on Jewelry, Guns, Watches, Rifles, Revolvers, or any person al property than any other house in the Territo ry, and smallest interest charged. Also privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCK BRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Flor ence's Boot and Shoe Store.

1½ PERCENT.

We are prepared to close Loans upon Choice Real Estate Security, at One and One-Half per cent. per Month.

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Artists' Materials of all kinds

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